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MASTER PLAN FOR THE ROGUE RIVER COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

LETTER

FROM

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF THE RIVER PLAN FOR THAT PORTION OF THE ROGUE RIVER UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN OREGON, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3(b) OF THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

OCTOBER 9, 1969.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations

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WASHINGTON : 1969

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

March 3, 1849

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

October 1, 1969

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Sec. 3(b), P. L. 90-542, National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, we are transmitting herewith a plan (Enclosure No. 1) for the development, operation, and management of that portion of the Rogue River segment under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon. This portion of the segment extends from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream approximately 47 miles to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary near Marial.

The plan, as required in Sec. 3(b), P. L. 90-542, includes detailed boundaries; classification of the segment by classes; and plans for the development and management in accordance with the river classification. As indicated in the plan, supplemental information is available for public review along with the plan for a period of 90 days in the Medford, Oregon District Office, the Oregon State Office and the Washington Office of the Bureau of Land Management. We are enclosing a copy of the supplemental information (Enclosure No. 2).

The Forest Service has administration responsibilities for that portion of the Rogue River segment from Marial downstream approximately 37 miles to the Lobster Creek Bridge. The Forest Service is submitting a plan for its portion of the segment independent of our submission. However, both agencies have closely coordinated all activities, including determination of detailed boundaries, classification of the river segment, and general development planning.

Sincerely yours,

Harrison Loesch

Assistant Secretary
Public Land Management

Hon. John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Enclosures 2

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March 3, 1849

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

October 1, 1969

NOTICE OF BOUNDARIES, CLASSIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE ROGUE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, OREGON.

The following is the plan for development, operation, and management of that portion of the Rogue River to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with P. L. 90-542. It includes that portion of the segment from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream approximately 47 miles to the east boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest, near Marial. The plan, as required by Sec. 3(b), P. L. 90-542, includes, for the Applegate-Marial portion of the river, detailed boundaries; classification by classes; and plans for development and management. The remaining portion of the river segment from the Siskiyou National Forest boundary downstream approximately 37 miles to the Lobster Creek Bridge, is under the administration of the Forest Service.

The plan is based on a five-month study by the Bureau of Land Management. Information and assistance was obtained from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U. S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Josephine County, and other interested groups.

Public Participation and comment was obtained during the planning efforts through joint Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service public meetings and through a special Rogue River Advisory Committee established for this purpose.

This plan was closely coordinated with a similar one developed by the Forest Service for the adjoining portion of the Rogue River segment under its administration.

The plan and with supplemental information is available for public review in the following Bureau of Land Management offices:

Bureau of Land Management
Division of Recreation
Interior Building
Washington, D. C. 20240

Bureau of Land Management
Oregon State Office
729 N. E. Oregon Street
Portland, Oregon 97208

Bureau of Land Management
Medford District Office
Federal Building - U. S. Courthouse
310 West 6th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

The boundaries, classifications, and development plans here published shall take effect in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act of October 2, 1968.

Harrison Loesch

Assistant Secretary
Public Land Management

ENCLOSURE NO. 1
THE PLAN

Public participation was secured and obtained during the planning process through joint Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service public meetings and through a special Rogue River Advisory Committee established for this purpose.

This plan was closely coordinated with a similar one developed by the Forest Service for the adjoining portion of the Rogue River segment under its administration.

The plan and such supplemental information is available for public review at the following Bureau of Land Management offices:

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Medford, Oregon 97501

The boundaries, classifications, and development plans here published shall take effect in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act of October 2, 1968.

Harrison Loesch

Assistant Secretary
Public Land Management

THE PLAN

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

Public Law 90-542, October 2, 1968, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, designates certain selected rivers of the Nation possessing outstanding scenic, recreational, natural and other similar values and characteristics to be preserved and protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Approximately 84 miles of Oregon's Rogue River, from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to Lobster Creek bridge, are included in the Act.

Administration of this segment of the river is the joint responsibility of the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture through the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The stretch of river from the mouth of the Applegate downstream to Marial, a distance of approximately 47 miles, will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management with the remaining 37 miles, flowing through the Siskiyou National Forest, to be administered by the Forest Service.

Each agency charged with the administration of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system must, within one year of the date of the Act, establish detailed boundaries, classify the river or its various segments as wild, scenic, or recreational in nature, and prepare a development plan in accordance with that classification.

In compliance with that directive, this report delineates proposed boundaries, establishes river classifications, and presents a general plan of development for the segment of the Rogue River administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

B. Objectives

Development of a rationale for protecting and preserving the outstanding scenic, recreational, historic, cultural, and other values of the designated rivers and their immediate environments for the benefit of present and future generations is implicit within the Act.

It is the objective of this report to present such a rationale for the portion of the Rogue River included within the national wild and scenic rivers system under administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

Emphasis is on the development of sound management objectives for the river and adjacent lands together with the necessary criteria for reaching these objectives. In this sense, then, the report can be considered a policy plan which establishes the framework within which more explicit and detailed implementation plans will be developed. These detailed plans, i.e., Recreation Activity Plans, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Plans, Timber Management Plans, etc., will be prepared by the respective resource staff specialists as a part of the Bureau's regular planning system procedures. Each will be coordinated and developed within the framework of this policy plan.

Information concerning the development and implementation of these plans may be obtained by writing or visiting the Oregon State Office or the Medford District Office.

C. Summary

This report is an analysis of the 84 miles of lower Rogue River included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. The upper 47 miles are to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Classification of this portion of river into two of the three classes presented in the Act is proposed together with supporting management objectives and criteria.

Boundaries for the two river classes are established as required by the Act. There is a total of 14,268 acres included within the boundaries, an average of 306 acres per river mile.

In addition, a scenic management zone to provide additional protection of scenic and recreation values on adjacent Bureau of Land Management administered lands is proposed.

The recreational river area will be managed to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities on the river in its free-flowing condition.

The wild river area will be managed to (1) provide river oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting and (2) preserve the river and its immediate environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition essentially unaltered by the effects of man.

Criteria and constraints for management of the primary resources within the two river classes are also presented.

II. General Information

A. The Region

From its source in the high Cascade Mountains in southwestern Oregon near Crater Lake National Park, the Rogue River tumbles and flows for over two hundred miles before entering the Pacific Ocean. Throughout its length the Rogue remains within the State of Oregon and profoundly effects the life and economy of the region.

The Rogue River Basin contains approximately 5,060 square miles of which 97% is in Oregon and 3% in California. Included within the basin is nearly all of Jackson and Josephine Counties, a large part of Curry County, lesser portions of Klamath and Douglas Counties, and a very small portion of Coos County, all in Oregon. It also includes very small segments of Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties in Northwestern California. Population centers include Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass, and Gold Beach.

The present economy of the Rogue River Basin is dependent upon the use of its abundant natural resources. Timber, minerals, land, and water are the principle resources.

Timber operations are the major industry in the basin, with recreation and agriculture competing for second place.

Approximately 2,500,000 acres of land within the basin is timbered, with about 95% of this area capable of producing marketable timber.

In 1953 total recreation visits within the basin were estimated to be 1,725,000 for a total value of $14,000,000. This rose to an estimated total of 3,280,000 visits with an estimated value of

$27,800,000 in 1963. More recent figures have not been compiled but, because of the rapid growth of outdoor recreation, present expenditures undoubtedly exceed the above figures.

Agriculture was the primary industry prior to 1940, but now is behind timber, and may also be behind recreation in importance to the economy of the region.

The major agricultural enterprises are located on irrigated lands in Jackson and Josephine Counties. Livestock raising, dairying, poultry production, fruit, specialty crops, field crops, and vegetable truck gardening are the principle products.

The dominate Pacific frontal weather pattern controls climactic conditions within the planning region. Average annual precipitation in the area from Gold Beach to Agness is 90-100 inches. Moving upstream to Grave Creek Bridge, orographic effects created by the high mountains decrease precipitation to about 50 inches annually. Further upstream, precipitation at Grants Pass averages 30 inches per year, decreasing to 20 inches at Medford.

Within the western section of the planning region, average temperatures range from 32 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit in the mountains and 40 to 67 along the coast. The range is broader within the central valley section where temperature averages range from winter lows of 32 degrees to summer highs of 92 in the valleys, and 32 to 75 in the mountains.

The Rogue River area is rich in history, ranging from early exploration by fur trappers and gold seekers, Indian wars and settlement, to the agricultural and lumbering enterprises of the present.

Access to the region is available by automobile, train, bus and air. Interstate Highway 5 parallels the river for many miles, crossing it at Grants Pass. The Redwood Highway, U. S. 199, provides the major link between Grants Pass and the coastal areas. Highway 101, paralleling the coastline, crosses the river at Gold Beach.

Vehicular access to the reach of river included within the wild and scenic rivers system is limited to a few miles of the upper and lower stretches. With the exception of a few primitive jeep trails descending into the canyon, and an occassional primitive airstrip, access to most of the middle segment is limited to hiking trails or river boats.

B. The River

As it crosses the central portion of the basin, the Rogue River is a placid stream meandering through agricultural and rural residential developments. In this stretch, the observable landscape extends for several miles on each side of the river. Gravel bars and islands occur here and there.

Below Robertson Bridge, some fifteen miles downstream from Grants Pass, the waterfront lands take on a canyon-like characteristic. In this section, the passage through the Klamath Mountains, gravel bars and other areas of gentle topography suitable for occupancy occur infrequently.

Stream gradients range from 3.1 feet per mile in the lower reaches to over 25 feet per mile in Mule Creek Canyon and in the Howard Creek Chute.

Rogue River stream flow patterns are typified by moderate to heavy runoff in late winter to spring months with low flows during the summer and fall. Many of the smaller tributary streams become completely dry during the latter period.

Streamflow records have been maintained at Gold Ray Dam near Medford since 1905. Over that period, the average annual runoff has been 2,113,000 acre feet. Maximum and minimum annual runoffs have been 3,570,000 and 839,000 acre feet, respectively.

Flooding has always been a problem within the Rogue River Basin. Observable channel change has been extensive over portions of the central valley section. Below Hellgate Canyon, channel change is minimal due to the gorge which cradles the stream. Narrow benches and occupied flats are, however, generally inundated by each flood.

The largest flood of historical record occurred in 1861 and the second largest in 1890. The most recent major flood occurred in 1964.

Water quality of the Rogue River has felt the pressure of man's neglect. Analysis of river waters near Grants Pass indicates that at certain periods during minimum flow, the bacteria count exceeds allowable maximums for domestic consumption by as much as three times. Unconfirmed reports indicate a detergent foam problem in some isolated stretches of the river during late summer. Flushing effects by controlled release from proposed upstream impoundments during these times would be of benefit in the future.

Concentrated along the riverfront and adjacent slopes is perhaps the greatest cross section of the plant kingdom to be found on the Pacific coast. This region is the northern limit of the range of many species common to California and the southern limit of many northern species.

Douglas-fir is the predominate conifer species associated with ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, and incense cedar. Moister locations produce western red cedar, Port Orford cedar, and Pacific yew, while at higher elevations noble fir and Shasta red fir occur. Botanical rarities such as Brewer spruce and Lawson cypress are found in widely scattered, isolated locations.

Important hardwoods associated with these conifers include Oregon white oak, California black oak, Pacific madrone, Oregon ash, black cottonwood, red alder, golden chinquapin, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and big leaf maple.

Understory shrubs include, rhododendron, azalea, blue blossom, salal, dogwood, vine maple, Oregon grape, various ferns, huckleberry, and salmon berry. Chaparral, including manzanita, ceonothus, poison oak, canyon live oak, and various grasses occurs on the hot, drier sites.

Vegetation along the river's edge ranges from moss, lichen and grasses to wild flowers, shrubs and trees.

C. Primary Considerations

The Rogue River is nationally, and perhaps world renowned for its outstanding salmon and steelhead trout fisheries. It is a "big fish" river which produces salmon upwards of 40 pounds and steelhead exceeding 15 pounds. In excess of 100,000 salmon and steelhead spawn in the Rogue River Basin annually. The character of the Rogue River, its setting, and the characteristics of the anadromous salmon and steelhead provide the fisherman with a diverse fishing opportunity. Angling may be accomplished by wading, trolling, floating, or shore fishing with bait, hardware, or flies.

Wildlife resources contribute greatly to the recreational values of the Rogue River. In addition to their harvest value, these animals are easily observable in their natural habitat and have substantial aesthetic value.

Natural features, including towering cliffs and large moss covered boulders, are spellbinding in some of the canyons and chutes. Outstanding, in an area where each succeeding vista is noteworthy, are sights in Hellgate Canyon, Howard Creek Chute, Kelsey Canyon, and Mule Creek Canyon. In the latter two instances the river winds its way through narrow canyons which rise abruptly from the water. Water boils, swirls, and churns as it gushes through these narrow passages, providing the boating enthusiast an unforgettable whitewater experience.

The natural features of the Rogue and its surroundings are complimented by the historical significance of the area. Indian and white skirmishes, and Indian wars occurred throughout the area in the 1850's. Zane Grey patented a mining claim at Winkle Bar. One of his cabins still remains as a memento of his world, and the past glory of the West.

Black-tailed deer are commonly observed along the river with large herds in some localities. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service administered lands are open to the public during hunting season. Deer harvest in the Rogue Basin averages 10,000 per year from approximately 100,000 hunter days use.

Large numbers of black bear, observable along the riverside during certain seasons, occupy lands bordering the river. Bears are now protected from hunting in the area between Grave Creek and Lobster Creek.

Upland game species which may be observed along the river include Chinese pheasants, California and mountain quail, blue and ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves, and grey squirrels. Hunting of these species within the study area is light.

Large numbers of American mergansers and lesser numbers of mallards and wood ducks nest along the river. Because the Rogue is not on a major migratory flyway, wintering use and harvest is light.

Some rare or endangered birds are found along the Rogue. These include the osprey and the bald eagle. The rugged canyons of the lower Rogue provide the isolated nesting sites required by these species.

White-water boating, the ultimate experience for many river users, is available in a 55-mile stretch from Finley Bend to Agness. Around every bend in this stretch a new challenge is encountered.

Large rapids, submerged boulders, and shallow water tax the most skilled boatmen in this segment. Rainie Falls, with a vertical drop of some ten feet, is the only spot where it is necessary to portage or rope the boat around the rapids.

Commercial jet boat operations are on a daily scheduled basis from the coast to Agness or Paradise Bar providing a taste of both white-water and natural grandeur for many people.

Private boating is enjoyed to some extent on all portions of the river. Although specially built Rogue River boats, kayaks, and rafts are the major types of craft employed, conventional outboards and jet boats can be safely used in some portions.

There are presently several boat launching sites, private as well as public on the BLM administered stretch of river between the mouth of the Applegate and Marial. These as well as proposed sites are included in facilities shown on Tables 1 and 3 in the Appendix.

The Bureau of Land Management maintains 24 miles of foot trail extending from Grave Creek to Marial. Closed to motorized vehicles, horses, and pack animals, this trail is well constructed, safe, and has moderate grades, making hiking comparatively easy for all age groups.

The Forest Service maintains the Rogue River trail from Marial to Illahe. Between Illahe and the mouth of the river, hikers may follow roads and a section of the old trail not presently maintained. Thus, there presently exists a 68-mile reach of the river where it is possible to hike in conditions ranging from intensively developed to relatively primitive.

Camping and picnicking facilities are located at numerous sites along the river. Most occur on the upper end of the study area between Grants Pass and Marial. Of those on the upper reach, 14 are maintained and operated by the Josephine County Park Department and 7 are operated by the BLM in conjunction with the hiking trail. These sites are also shown in the Appendix.

The Forest Service maintains a campground on the lower stretch of the river. There are also several private lodges spaced between Grants Pass and Gold Beach. Most of these operate wholly to meet the necessities of downriver guided float trips originating in the Grants Pass area.

Although user origin data is sketchy, those surveys that have been made indicate that more than half of the recreationists visiting the study area come from out-of-state.

As might be expected, California contributes the majority of out-of-state visitors. With the direct high speed highways and freeways linking the major population centers with the Rogue River region, visitors 500 and more miles away can reach the area in a day.

An estimated 10 million people live within a one-day driving radius of the Rogue River (1960 census). Such population centers as Portland, Seattle, Sacramento and San Francisco are included.

From the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to Grave Creek Bridge, a distance of 26.4 river miles, approximately 41% of the shore area is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Private ownership is 52%, State of Oregon 4%, and Josephine County 3%.

From Grave Creek Bridge to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary at Marial, 93% of 20.2 river miles is Bureau of Land Management administered. The remainder is in private ownership. No other governmental agencies administer land in this segment.

D. Other Considerations

Many plans, recommendations, and policies have been developed regarding the Rogue River and its bordering lands. The following sections outline some of these as proposed or implemented by various entities.

1. State of Oregon

Legislative limitation has been placed on the construction of dams or other structures on the Rogue River which would interfere with the free passage of fish (O.R.S. 542.210).

Other legislation dealing with the Rogue River includes O.R.S. 536.300 which establishes a minimum flow of 735 cfs at the mouth of the river. This was enacted for the express purpose of maintaining a minimum perennial stream flow to support aquatic life and minimize pollution.

To further protect the fisheries of the river, the State Legislature established the Rogue River Coordination Board to provide a medium through which the placer mining interest and fishing interests could cooperate for the mutual benefit of both. The Board is composed of a fishing representative, a mining representative, and a neutral party.

Maintenance of water quality and implementation of water quality standards on the Rogue River is under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Water quality and waste treatment standards for the river were adopted by that group on July 24, 1969, and should be instrumental in restoring the river to an unpolluted condition.

The Oregon State Game Commission has developed a Master Plan for Angler Access and Associated Recreational Uses for the Rogue River Basin. Completed in 1967, it lists suggestions for future boat launching facilities, river access sites, and campgrounds. Twenty-three such sites are listed between Lobster Creek on the lower Rogue and the mouth of the Applegate River on the upper Rogue. Fifteen of these lie on the part of the Rogue administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Several coincide with sites proposed for development in Section V of this study.

Jurisdiction for boating and boat use rests with the State Marine Board. Recent action includes designation of the upper two and one-half miles of river within the study area for the testing of motorboats.

The State Board of Forestry administers State lands suitable for timber production. This includes two parcels which are within the study area.

2. Corps of Engineers

The Corps of Engineers has investigated 36 reservoir sites in the Rogue River Basin. Of these, Lost Creek, Elk Creek, and Applegate, were determined feasible and economically justified.

The Lost Creek site received construction authorization from the 87th Congress. It is located on the upper Rogue at river mile 158 (outside the study area) and has a planned capacity of 465,000 acre feet.

Elk Creek and Applegate sites are on tributary streams of the Rogue River. Neither has received construction authorization, although planning is well underway. Designed storage capacity will be 101,000 acre feet and 72,000 acre feet, respectively.

The three part program of the Corps of Engineers is unique in that portions of the storage capacity were planned and justified on the basis of fishery protection and pollution abatement. Controlled release, from multi-level outlets, will assure minimum flows of 1,200 cfs. Gauging stations near Medford and Gold Beach will determine release requirements.

3. Bureau of Reclamation

Reclamation projects which have been authorized in the basin include Rogue River Basin Project-Talent Division and Agate Dam and Reservoir. The Talent Division has been constructed. Proposed projects include Merlin Division and Illinois Valley Division.

The Bureau of Reclamation would also operate the irrigation features of the Corps of Engineer's Elk, Lost and Applegate reservoirs.

Construction of these projects would irrigate most of the economically irrigable lands in the basin.

4. Forest Service

The Siskiyou National Forest is responsible for administration of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act on the Rogue River from Marial to Lobster Creek bridge. A plan of implementation similar to this plan has been developed by the Forest Service in compliance with Section 3 (b) of the Act.

From initial planning to the present, both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have coordinated the development of plans for their respective river segments. Coordination will continue so administration of the two segments is consistent.

5. County Administration

The Boards of County Commissioners and County Planning Commissions in Curry and Josephine Counties have made continuing contributions to development of this plan.

The largest part of the BLM administered section of the river lies within Josephine County, with a small stretch at the lower end within Curry County.

The Josephine County Planning Commission is presently studying an area which includes the portion of the Rogue from the mouth of the Applegate downstream 11 miles to approximately Jumpoff Joe Creek.

The Josephine County Parks Department has developed and operates a group of park facilities in the upper portion of the study area. Their 1967 Park and Recreation Plan outlines proposed additions to these facilities. Proposals for development of the upper recreational river contained in this plan are those portrayed in Josephine County's plan.

III. River Classes

A. Management Objectives

Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

The Act provides three classifications which may be applied to a river or portion thereof which has been selected for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. These are wild, scenic, and recreational. A particular river may have all or only one or two of these classes. Depending upon its characteristics and existing degree of development. Only two classes, recreational and wild, apply to the BLM administered section of the Rogue River.

General management objectives for these two classes and the characteristics necessary for inclusion of a river segment in each of the classes are as follows:

1. Wild River

Objectives

Objectives for management of a river or segment thereof classified as wild are to (1) provide river oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting and (2) preserve the river and its immediate environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition essentially unaltered by the effect of man.

Characteristics

To be included in the wild river classification a river, or river segment, and its immediate environment must exhibit several characteristics. These are (1) waters free of impountments, (2) waters unpolluted, (3) watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive, (4) generally inaccessible except by trail, and (5) of sufficient length to protect and preserve primitive conditions.

2. Recreational River

Objectives

The objective for management of a river or segment classified as recreational is to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities on the river in its free-flowing condition.

Characteristics

Characteristics of a recreational river are (1) readily accessible to the public (road and/or railroad), (2) may have some development along the shorelines, (3) and may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

B. Management Criteria (Rogue River)

Management criteria are more specific definitions of management objectives and the necessary constraints for achieving the overall objectives for each of the river classes.

Because of the characteristics of the upper Rogue and its shorelands between the mouth of the Applegate and Marial, only two classifications - recreational and wild - are used.

Management criteria having general application to both classes are presented and discussed in the first part of this section. Following these, the characteristics of each of the two river segments and specific management criteria relating to each, are presented.

1. General Criteria

Soil and Watershed

Maintenance of stable soils and protection of the watershed adjacent to the river is essential. Because much of the recreation activity and development will take place near the river's edge, particularly in the recreational river area, special emphasis must be placed on preventing and controlling soil erosion. This is true for both natural and man-caused deterioration. Aesthetic pollution, as well as water pollution, will result if protective measures are not initiated.

Soil studies will be made and used as a guide in the location of future developments. Soil stabilization measures and revegetation will be undertaken where feasible on all exposed soil areas.

As needed, purchase of scenic easements on critical soil areas of privately owned lands will be sought. * This will only apply to those areas exhibiting clear and present potential for deterioration if disturbed, or where serious deterioration is presently occurring. Uses which do not adversely effect soil stability or water quality, and are otherwise compatible with recreation use and enjoyment of the river, will not be regulated.

The State of Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality has adopted water quality and waste treatment standards for the river. These will be used as a guide for all activities within the river boundaries. Cooperation with the Department of Environmental Quality and water pollution control agencies will be sought to help maintain or improve water quality in the Rogue.

State and county sanitation requirements will also guide future activities within the river boundaries.

Disturbance or alteration of the streambed or riverbanks for channel maintenance purposes will be limited to that necessary to maintain current levels of navigability.

Removal of materials from sand and gravel bars along the river has become an established practice within the recreational river area.

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* As used herein, the term scenic easement means purchase of the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river. Such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

For the most part these have been intermittent operations that have created no permanent detrimental effects.

Periodic flooding has removed pits and scars caused by these operations while replenishing mined materials at the same time. Completion of approved flood control projects in the upper Rogue River Basin will, however, likely remove this vehicle for replenishment.

Processing facilities associated with these activities are usually located on or adjacent to the riverbank, as close as possible to the source of material. The noise, dust, and visual effect created by these operations is incompatible with the recreational use and enjoyment of the river and is inconsistent with management objectives.

Washing of mined materials in the river, as occurs with some of these operations, also contributes to pollution of the water.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely effecting recreational values on the river, purchase of the mining rights on these sites will be sought as rapidly as possible. Early acquisition of scenic easements on remaining undeveloped deposits will also be pursued.

Timber

The prime benefit of timber within the wild and recreational river boundaries is its contribution to the recreational experience. Maintenance or restoration of a natural appearing timber stand which is aesthetically pleasing is the primary timber management objective.

Removal of timber is not precluded within the boundaries. Some cutting will be necessary in construction of recreation facilities or to remove hazards. Selective cutting may be allowed in some instances if the operation, including roads, is not visible from the river. Areas within the boundaries on which this is feasible are limited.

In incidences of natural catastrophe such as fire, windthrow, or epidemic of disease or insect mortality, the nature and extent of treatment will be determined by thorough analysis of each situation. Salvage removal of affected trees may or may not be necessary. In each case judgment will consider the effect treatment would have on the overall objective of maintaining a natural appearing and aesthetically pleasing timber stand. Consideration of the impact on adjacent timber stands and other resources will also be a factor in the decision.

In all cases timber cutting within the boundaries will conform to approved logging plans. Post-logging activities will include prompt restocking of native forest vegetation.

Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife are important aspects of the recreational experience associated with the Rogue River. Use of other resources will be consistent with maintaining or improving the fish and wildlife resource.

Habitat management plans will be prepared by BLM fish and wildlife biologists for the river area. These will provide management guidelines and will emphasize protection of rare and endangered species. The Bureau will cooperate with the State Game Commission in the preparation and implementation of these plans.

Protection

Protection of the timber resources within and near the river boundaries from fire, insect, and disease damage will receive special emphasis.

Prompt detection and suppression of wild fires will be a primary objective.

Early detection and treatment of disease and insect infestations within the timber stands will receive high priority.

The protection program will also include measures necessary to control vandalism and littering.

Where feasible, all protective measures will be planned and implemented to create the least impact on the environment. Upon completion of protective treatment, restorative measures to reduce the impact and return the damaged area to its original condition will be undertaken promptly.

Close coordination and cooperation with other governmental and private organizations will be undertaken in planning and implementing the protection program.

Utilities

With the exception of a few sites along the recreational river segment, existing utility development along the river has had little adverse effect on its recreational use and enjoyment.

Construction of additional developments and expansion of existing ones will increase the need for additional utilities.

New utility construction should not adversely effect scenic and recreational values of the river. New utilities will be located out of sight of the river or otherwise be screened from view. Where necessary for protection of the scenic quality of the riverfront, scenic easement purchase of the right to construct utilities visible from the river will be undertaken. This is also true for power generating equipment where its noise and visibility would have an adverse impact on the use and enjoyment of the river.

Generally, no new utility or transmission lines will cross the river. Where it is essential that they do so, they will be located as close to existing lines as feasible.

Minerals

With the exception of sand and gravel removal cited previously, there is presently no mining activity within the river boundaries. Several hydraulic mines operate intermittently during the winter months up tributary streams within the recreational segment.

Should turbidity from these operations adversely effect the water quality of the streams of the Rogue River, the cooperation of the Department of Environmental Quality will be sought in stopping these situations.

Several unpatented mining claims are located within the boundaries on both the recreational and wild river segments. The status of these is currently being investigated. Regulation, designed to protect the scenery and to safeguard against pollution, will govern the operation of any unperfected claim.

All Federal lands which are a part of the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank of the river within the wild river area, are closed to mineral leasing and appropriation under the mining laws of the United States.

Information

Interpretation of the rich historical and natural features of the Rogue River for the educational and recreational benefit of its users is an important management objective.

To accomplish this, a study will be undertaken to identify and interpret significant features along the river. This study will form the basis of an effective program of information and interpretation for recreation users of the river.

2. Recreational River

From the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to Grave Creek Bridge, some 26 river miles, there are several sites where the shoreline is highly developed. Most of this segment is also closely paralleled by well traveled roads on either the north or south shore of the river.

Josephine County has developed several parks along the upper part of this stretch and propose several additional ones as well.

For these reasons it is felt that this segment of river properly fits the recreational river classification.

The uppermost section, from the mouth of the Applegate to Hellgate Canyon (14.2 river miles), is largely privately owned. For most of this distance the river flows through a broad valley bearing evidence of the meandering course taken by the river over the years.

This section has experienced and is continuing to experience the greatest development impact. A number of subdivisions occupy the riverbank and adjacent highlands.

Between Hellgate Canyon and Grave Creek Bridge (approximately 12 river miles) the river flows through narrow steep-sided canyons interspersed with small alluvial flats and bars. These areas of gentle topography have long been used and occupied. A few are undergoing subdivision to vacation homesites. Access is easy and convenient via a modern rural highway along the south shore.

From the upper end of the recreational river segment downstream to its lower boundary at Grave Creek Bridge there is a gradual transition from a rural residential-farming character to a preview of the wild river as seen in the lower section.

The following sections discuss the primary resources and activities associated with the recreational river area. Necessary management criteria and constraints to meet objectives for management of the recreational river are presented.

These criteria apply only to those lands contained within the recreational river boundary. To understand the total impact management constraints will have on the recreational river, the general management criteria presented in Section III B must be considered with the following more specific criteria for the recreational river area.

Recreation

See Section V and Appendix A, Tables 1 and 3 for existing and proposed recreation facilities within the recreational river area.

Management objectives for the recreational river area will be to provide opportunities for engaging in a wide range of recreation activities which are enhanced by its free-flowing nature. Other resource uses and activities will be permitted so long as they do not lower the quality of the recreation experience, degrade the setting, or damage the fishery and wildlife habitat.

Emphasis will be on the development of water-oriented recreation facilities that will provide a wide range of compatible recreation activities.

A recreation activity plan will be prepared for the recreational river area. The plan will make a detailed analysis of future recreation needs within the framework of the policies and objectives outlined in this plan. It will be closely coordinated with, and incorporate the plans and proposals of, other governmental agencies and private individuals insofar as they are compatible with the purposes of the Act. The plan will include recommendations concerning the relative roles each might play in meeting the needs of recreationists using the river. It will delineate activity management zones which will be managed under the constraints presented in this plan. As necessary, it will provide the basis for long range development proposals beyond those currently proposed by BLM and Josephine County.

Because less than 50% of the river frontage within the recreational river area is publically owned, the private sector can be expected to meet a large part of future recreation demand. The development of tastefully designed privately operated recreation facilities and activities, coordinated with the development of public recreation facilities, will be encouraged.

Josephine County will continue to play a major role in the development of new recreation facilities within the recreational river area.

The Bureau of Land Management will work closely with all parties in the development of the long range recreation plan and will coordinate the development and management activities of these entities within the recreation area.

Generally, the use of motorboats will be permitted to continue, subject to normal state and local regulation. Where their unrestricted use would unduly conflict with the enjoyment of other recreation activities, or create a safety hazard, some regulation will be necessary. Such areas will be clearly marked. Areas for the operation of motorboats for water skiing and activities such as speed boat testing and organized racing will also be identified and marked.

Timber

There is little timber within the upper reaches of the recreational river area. What there is occurs as intermittent stands along the shorelines and on the bluffs overlooking the river.

Further downstream, on the lower reaches of the recreational segment, the river takes on a more canyon-like characteristic, with a corresponding increase in the amount of adjacent timber.

Management objectives will be to maintain or restore a natural appearing healthy timber stand wherever it can be seen from the river, adjacent roads, or recreation facilities.

Some selective harvesting of timber stands within the boundaries may be permitted provided the effects are not apparent to users of the river, and it does not conflict with recreational values, including aesthetic qualities.

In the preparation of the recreation activity plan an intensive analysis of the timber along both shorelines will be made. The "primary zone", defined as the area within the boundaries which can be seen from the river, adjacent roads or trails, and existing or proposed recreation sites, will be delineated in the plan. Protection of the timber within this zone will be accomplished through scenic easement purchase of cutting rights on privately owned lands, or, on non-private lands, through cooperative agreements.

Such easements and agreements will not necessarily preclude all cutting of timber but will require prior approval of the BLM as stipulated in the easements and agreements. Each situation will require individual analysis and judgment.

Structures and Facilities

Structures and facilities which will be permitted within the primary zone of the recreational river must be oriented to recreational use and be in keeping with the natural setting. Exceptions are existing developments on privately owned lands. Where such developments are incompatible with the recreational use and enjoyment of the river, or are likely to become so, scenic easement purchase of the foreground will be sought. Remedial treatment, such as screening with natural vegetation or other treatment to reduce the impact on the landscape, will be accomplished.

Examples of developments that would be acceptable, provided they are tastefully designed or are otherwise in harmony with their surroundings are: single family dwellings, farmsteads and appurtenant facilities, lodges and guest ranches, and public and private recreation facilities based on the river or forest environment. Non-river oriented recreation developments such as golf courses and driving ranges may be permitted provided they do not detract from the primary recreation use of the river.

There may be instances where it is necessary to locate commercial service facilities, such as gasoline stations, roadside restaurants, and motels within the recreational river boundaries. With the exception of boat servicing marina-cafe operations, the location of such developments adjacent to the river will be discouraged. Where it is necessary to locate them within the boundaries, however, they will be designed and placed so as to be as unobtrusive as possible. Vegetative screening and topography will be used to screen them from direct view of the river.

All new structures and facilities within the river boundaries which can be seen from the river or adjacent roads and recreation facilities will be designed to harmonize with the setting in which they will be placed. Parking areas and access roads will be located out of sight of the river or otherwise be screened from view wherever possible.

The density and degree of development along a particular length of shoreline will depend upon the types of development contemplated and upon the topography and vegetative cover. Where they cannot be seen from the river, developments may be placed closer together on smaller lots than would be the case on more open sites. Where natural vegetative cover is sparse or lacking and the topography cannot be used to screen the development from view of the river, sufficient setbacks and vegetative screening will be employed to remove the structures from direct view and reduce their visibility to acceptable levels.

Scenic easement purchase of the rights to place incompatible structures within view of the river will be sought as necessary to preserve the recreational character of the river. Both shorelines will be examined on a tract-by-tract basis to determine where easements will be acquired, their width, and the degree of constraint necessary.

Construction and placement of salmon boards on private lands where they have not been used before will be regulated through scenic easement purchase also. Generally their use will not be precluded, so long as they are of attractive design, they do not obstruct navigation, and they do not become so numerous as to effect other recreational uses of the river. Their use on public lands may be allowed under permit from the administering agency.

Transportation

The existing road network is sufficient to provide access to the non-private lands within the recreational river area. Some additional spur roads into new recreation developments will be required. These will be constructed as needed. Where feasible, they will be placed out of sight of the river.

Parking areas will be located where vehicles will be out of sight of the river and developed recreation sites wherever possible.

Where this is not feasible, adequate screening will be provided to make them as inconspicuous as possible.

3. Wild River

From the mouth of Grave Creek downstream to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary, a distance of 20.2 river miles, the river takes on an increasingly primitive character. Roads that followed the river above the mouth of Grave Creek leave it at that point. Except for four primitive jeep roads and an unimproved road leading into Marial from the north, there is no vehicular access to this reach of the river.

The Rogue River Trail, limited to foot traffic, begins at Grave Creek bridge and winds through the canyon on the north side of the river. Below Marial the trail is administered by the Forest Service.

With the exception of six tracts of privately owned land, all of the area within the boundaries of this segment is public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Five of the six private tracts have river frontage. The sixth is adjacent to, and visible from, the river.

One private parcel is occupied by a public lodge catering primarily to guided fishing and sight-seeing parties traveling the river. A second lodge is located just within the Siskiyou National Forest at Marial to serve similar parties.

Two parcels of private land contain private lodges. One of these also has the only airstrip within this segment. The remaining private land is undeveloped.

Because of the essentially primitive character of this segment of river, its inaccessibility by road, and its lack of development for the most part, it is classified as a wild river area. This corresponds with the Forest Service classification for the adjoining stretch of river beginning near Marial.

The following sections discuss the primary resources and activities associated with the wild river area. Necessary management criteria and constraints to meet objectives for management are presented.

The criteria apply only to those lands contained within the wild river boundary. To understand the total impact management constraints will have on the wild river, the general management criteria presented in Section III B must be considered with the following more specific criteria for the wild river area.

Recreation

See Section V and Appendix, Tables 1 and 3 for existing and proposed recreation facilities within the wild river area.

Objectives for management of the wild river area will be to provide river oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting while preserving the river and its environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition. Other resource uses and activities will be permitted only upon a clear showing that they will not adversely effect the primitive nature of the river or its environment.

Recreation developments on the wild river will be limited to those needed to serve boaters and hikers. These will be of a primitive nature and will include those facilities necessary for sanitation, safety, and administrative purposes. Simple convenience installations such as fireplaces and shelters will also be provided in appropriate places.

No new lodges or residences will be permitted within the wild river area. Should boat and hiking use increase to the point where existing facilities are inadequate to meet the demand, the existing lodge will be permitted to expand. Review and approval of construction and site plans by BLM will be required. Expansion will not be noticeable from the river and will harmonize with the setting.

Recreation use of the area will be closely monitored to assure that the primitive character which caused it to be placed in the wild river classification is not threatened. The number of recreationists using the area at any given time will be limited to levels consistent with the wild river management objectives.

The presently established level of motorboat use will be permitted to continue. The use of non-motorized "drift" boats will be encouraged over motorboats within the wild river area, however. Should the use of either type of boat increase to the point where the primitive nature of the area is threatened, they become a hazard, or other recreational values are impaired, their use will be regulated to acceptable levels.

A recreation activity plan will be prepared for the wild river area. It will include a detailed analysis of the lands within the wild river boundaries and will delineate activity management zones which will be managed under the constraints presented in this plan.

The activity plan will incorporate existing and proposed recreation facilities as indicated in Section V and Tables 1 and 3 of the Appendix. It will be closely coordinated with the Forest Service plan for the adjoining wild river segment.

Timber

The objective for timber management within the wild river area is to maintain or restore a natural appearing stand of timber.

There will be no cutting of timber within the boundaries, except where absolutely necessary to eliminate hazards or prevent epidemics. Most of the lands within the boundaries are too steep or are otherwise unsuitable for timber harvest in any case.

Where feasible, treatment of insect or disease mortality will be by some method which does not require removal of the trees from the site.

Structures and Facilities

In order to preserve the river and adjacent lands in an essentially primitive condition, no new structures, except those needed in public recreation developments or for resource protection purposes, will be permitted.

New structures or facilities which are needed for resource management practices such as stabilization, rehabilitation, protection, etc., will be located out of sight of the river or trails where feasible. In any case they will harmonize with their surroundings and be as inconspicuous as possible.

Structures and facilities needed for public recreation purposes will also be designed and located so they will be inconspicuous and in harmony with the environment.

Permitted expansion of the existing privately owned lodges will require approval of design and site plans. Any expansion must be located where it will be inconspicuous and the design must be in keeping with the surroundings.

Owners of private dwellings will be encouraged to maintain them in a condition that is compatible with the primitive character of the area.

New structures such as salmon boards and boat moorings or docks will not be permitted within the wild river area.

No new signs, trail markers, or other informational aids will be visible from the river. Trail signs will be of rustic design and will be kept to a minimum in size and number.

Transportation

No new roads into the area will be constructed, unless necessary in the event of a wild fire or other similar catastrophe. Should such roads be necessary, they will be closed and the area rehabilitated as soon as they are no longer needed.

The existing trail system will be expanded to include an additional segment on the south side of the river near the lower end of the wild river segment. The existing Rogue River Trail will be maintained in its present location. Both trails will be restricted to hiker use only. No motorized or horseback use will be permitted.

No new airstrips will be permitted. Acquisition of the existing airstrip will be sought. Should helicopter landing sites become necessary for administrative purposes they will be located where they cannot be seen from the river or trails.

Utilities

No additional above ground power transmission or telephone lines will be permitted within the wild river area boundaries.

No additional power generating systems will be permitted where they can be seen or heard from the river or trail system.

Where necessary, scenic easement purchase of these rights on the privately owned lands within the wild river area will be sought.

IV. River Boundaries

A. Primary Zone

Several factors influenced the location of the river boundaries. The limitation of an average of 320 acres per mile stipulated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was considered first. With a length of 46.6 river miles to be included within the boundaries, a maximum area of 14,912 acres was available.

Of primary importance was the nature and condition of the land area which could be seen from the river. Protection of this primary view area is the principle management objective.

For the most part, the primary view area lies within 1/4 mile on either side of the river. However, where canyon walls recede, or the river takes a sharp bend, this distance extends much further.

The presence of incompatible activities just outside the boundary might have an adverse effect on use and enjoyment of the river through such things as noise, smoke, dust, or other undesirable features. To minimize the effects of such occurrences, particularly within the recreational river area, location of the boundary close to the river was avoided.

It was deemed desirable to locate the boundaries on legal subdivision and property lines where possible.

On the basis of the above considerations the river boundaries were located as shown by legal description contained in Appendix B. A total area of 14,268 acres, or an average of 306 acres per river mile, is included within the boundaries.

B. Scenic Management Zone

From Hellgate Canyon downstream there are several places where the view area extends for a considerable distance beyond the river boundaries.

Most of the land in this area is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Preservation of the scenery within view of the river on these lands has long been an established management practice. With the passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, continuation of this policy is desirable.

Establishment of the scenic management zone does not generally preclude timber harvest or other recognized uses of the lands adjacent to the river boundaries. Utilization of these resources will, however, favor those practices that will not adversely effect the scenery within the view area, or contribute to pollution of the Rogue River or its tributary streams.

V. Development and Administration

A. Development

Development proposals presented in this plan are a composite of recreation development proposed by the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Oregon, and Josephine County. They are the result of planning to date and, as such, should not be considered all inclusive or final. Additional sites may be identified when the detailed recreation activity plan for the Wild and Scenic Rivers area is completed. For more complete information on development proposals reference is made to the published Master Plan available for public review at the Washington, D. C. Office, Oregon State Office, and the Medford District Office.

1. Recreational River

Fourteen public recreation facilities have been developed along the upper half of the recreational river segment. All of these have been developed by the Josephine County Park Department, some in cooperation with BLM, and are listed in Table 1 of the Appendix.

Several additional sites have been proposed for development within the recreational river area. Most of them have been proposed by Josephine County. The Bureau of Land Management will cooperate as necessary in these developments. These are listed in Table 3 of the Appendix.

2. Wild River

The objective for recreation facility development within the wild river area will be to provide recreation opportunities in a primitive setting. Existing facilities are of a primitive nature and those proposed in this section will maintain this character. In addition to proposed primitive camp sites along the existing Rogue River Trail shown on Table 3 of the Appendix, it is proposed to replace footbridges crossing five tributary streams that were washed out during the 1964 flood. An additional ten miles of hiking trail, located within the boundaries of the wild river and the scenic management zone on the south shore, is also proposed.

B. Costs

Acquisition of scenic easements will undoubtedly contribute most to the cost of implementing the plan on the Rogue River. Determination of the nature and extent of scenic easements needed, and their value, must await an intensive analysis of the riverfront, however. For this reason no estimate of scenic easement acquisition costs can be made at this time.

Development cost estimates for proposed BLM recreation sites presented in the previous section must necessarily be of a general nature. More precise estimates of costs must await completion of the detailed recreation activity plans for the river. However, on the basis of development costs for similar facilities recently constructed in other areas, the following general estimates are given:

Recreational River Area - Three sites, Stratton Creek, Lewis Flat, and Ash Gulch, are proposed for development by BLM on the recreational river segment. These will be moderate to intensively developed facilities. Estimated development costs for these sites are $750,000.

Wild River - Five primitive camp sites along the present Rogue River Trail, five trail bridges, and ten miles of new hiking trail are proposed for development by the BLM within the Wild River segment. Estimated development costs for these facilities are $200,000.

C. Administration

This plan is a guide which establishes a framework for the development of more specific and detailed implementation plans. These plans, designed for each resource activity, will be prepared within the Bureau's Planning System, as modified to incorporate the special management constraints presented in this framework plan.

As in the development of this plan, the implementation plans will be coordinated with those of the Forest Service as well as State and local agencies. The assistance and cooperation of private land owners will also be sought.

Completion of an intensive landscape analysis to determine the nature and extent of scenic easement requirements will receive first priority. Unless otherwise stated, the management constraints presented in this plan apply to private as well as Federally administered lands. Implementation of these constraints on the private lands will be through acquisition of scenic easements on the affected land. Where scenic easement purchase is necessary, property owners will receive an amount equal to the value of the rights acquired. Scenic easements will clearly state what rights are being purchased.

Before undertaking the acquisition of needed easements, meetings will be held with the affected property owners, either individually or in groups, to fully explain the acquisition program and how it may effect their properties.

In order to properly administer the river area, additional jobs will have to be accomplished. In addition to necessary surveying and monumenting the boundaries and developing and implementing the activity plans, there will be the continual need for several tasks. Protection, operation and maintenance of facilities, compliance checking on the various regulations and scenic easements, and review of plans for proposed developments will be required. To accomplish these and other administrative tasks increased financing and staffing will be necessary.

As in the development of this plan, the implementation of plans will be coordinated with those of the Soil Conservation Service as well as State and local agencies. The assistance and cooperation of private land owners will also be sought.

Completion of an extensive landscape analysis to determine the nature and extent of scenic easement requirements will receive first priority. Unless otherwise stated, the management constraints presented in this plan apply to private as well as Federally administered lands. Implementation of these constraints on the private lands will be through acquisition of scenic easements on the affected land. Where scenic easement purchase is necessary, property owners will receive an amount equal to the value of the rights acquired. Scenic easements will clearly state what rights are being purchased.

Before undertaking the acquisition of scenic easements, meetings will be held with the affected property owners, either individually or in groups, to fully explain the easement program and how it may affect their properties.

In order to properly administer the river area, additional jobs will have to be accomplished. In addition to necessary surveying and recording the boundaries and developing and implementing

APPENDIX

Appendix A

Table 1 Existing Recreational Facilities - Recreational Segment
Table 2 Existing BLM Facilities on the Rogue River Trail
Table 3 Proposed Facilities and Acquisitions

Appendix B Lands Included Within Wild and Scenic River Boundaries

APPENDIX A Table 1

Existing Recreational Facilities - Recreational Segment

Name	Agency	Equipped For					
		Fishing	Camping	Timber	Picnic	Boat Launch	Expansion Potential
Whitehorse Park	Josephine Co.	X	X	X	X		Provide River Access
Matson Park	Josephine Co.	X			X	X	Minor
Upper Ferry Park	Josephine Co.	X			X	X	No
Griffin Park	Josephine Co.	X	X		X	X	Excellent
Robertson Bridge Access	" "	X				X	No
Hog Creek Landing	Josephine Co.	X				X	No
Hellgate Park*	Josephine Co.	X			X		Minor
Indian Mary Park	Josephine Co.	X	X	X	X	X	Good
Ennis Riffle Access*	Josephine Co.	X				X	Minor
Carpenter Island*	Josephine Co.	X					Not improved
Rand Park*	Josephine Co.	X			X		Excellent
Almeda Park	Josephine Co.	X	X		X	X	Yes
Argo Recreation*	Josephine Co.	X				X	No
Grave Creek Access*	Josephine Co.	X				X	No

*Indicates Recreation and Public Purposes Act lease from BLM.

APPENDIX A Table 2

Existing Bureau of Land Management Facilities on the Rogue River Trail

Trail Mile	Name	Facilities	
		Existing	Needed to Complete Development
1.7	Rainie Falls Camp	2 Toilets, 2 Tables, 1 Trivit*	1 Shelter, garbage pit, water development, signs
3.7	Big Slide Camp	1 Toilet, 2 Tables, 2 Trivits, Garbage Pit, Good Spring Water	1 Shelter, spring development, signs
5.8	Russian Creek Camp	1 Toilet, 1 Table, 1 Trivit	This site will be abandoned in favor of the proposed Slate Slide Camp
12.4	Horseshoe Bend Camp	2 Tables, 2 Trivits	Facilities from this site will be moved to site of Boyden SLUP cabin when that is cleared. Will add 1 shelter, toilets, garbage pit, a water supply, and signs.
13.6	Meadow Creek Camp	2 Tables, 1 Trivit, Creek Water	1 Shelter, 1 trivit, toilets, garbage pit, water development, signs
15.4	Kelsey Creek Camp	2 Toilets, 2 Tables, 2 Trivits, Creek Water	1 Shelter, water development, signs
23.4	Tucker Flat Camp	2 Toilets, 10 Tables, 10 Trivits, developed spring water, 2 garbage pits, 2 trailer spaces	2 Shelters

*Trivits are cast iron cooking frames with three legs which hold utensils above the fire.

Proposed Facilities and Acquisitions

Proposed Site	Developing Agency
Recreational Segment	
Whitehorse Addition	Josephine County
Madams Creek	To be determined
Griffin Addition	To be determined
Flanaghan Slough	To be determined
Everton Riffle	To be determined
Jumpoff Joe Confluence	To be determined
Indian Mary Addition	Josephine County
Stratton Creek	BLM
Lewis Flat	BLM
Rand	To be determined
Ash Gulch	BLM
Wild Segment	
Gold Ring Mine	BLM
Slate Slide Camp	BLM
Evergreen Camp	BLM
Battle Bar Boat Camp	BLM
Quail Creek Camp	BLM
Venner	BLM
Anderson	BLM and Forest Service

APPENDIX B

LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN RECREATIONAL RIVER BOUNDARIES

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 34 S., R. 7 W.

Section 6	Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7
Section 18	Lot 4, SW¼SE¼SW¼
Section 19	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, W½E½NW¼
Section 30	Lot 1 including a portion of M. S. No. 734, Robert Dean Placer Claim
Section 31	Lot 4, SE¼SW¼, W½SW¼SE¼

T. 34 S., R. 8 W.

Section 1	Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, SE¼SE¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼
Section 11	SE¼SE¼SE¼
Section 12	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NW¼NE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, NW¼NW¼SE¼
Section 13	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, NE¼NW¼SW¼, M. S. No. 796 Grubstake, portions of M. S. No. 389 Holy Terror, M. S. No. 433 Goss, M. S. No. 511 Mattison Placer
Section 14	E½NE¼NE¼
Section 24	Lots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8, portions of M. S. No. 511 Mattison Placer, portion of M. S. No. 389 Holy Terror, portions of M. S. No. 433 Goss, M. S. No. 404 El Rio Ore and Magnolia
Section 25	Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9, SE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, portion of M. S. No. 734 Robert Dean Placer claim
Section 36	Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, NE¼NE¼, W½SE¼NE¼, E½NW¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼, E½SE¼SE¼, portion of M. S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer.

T. 35 S., R. 7 W.

Section 3	S½SW¼SW¼
Section 4	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, S½NW¼SE¼
Section 5	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, SW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼
Section 6	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, SE¼NW¼
Section 7	That portion of the NE¼NE¼ lying north and east of the Merlin-Galice Road.

T. 35 S., R. 7 W. (continued)

Section 8	NW¼NW¼NE¼, N½NE¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼
Section 9	Lots 1 and 2, N½NW¼NE¼
Section 10	Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all those portions of land in Lots 2, 3, and the SE¼NE¼ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, N½SW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼NE¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, N½SE¼SE¼, SE¼SE¼SE¼
Section 11	Lots 2 and 3, that portion of Lot 1 lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, that portion of the SE¼SW¼ lying west of the Merlin-Galice Road
Section 14	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼NE¼SE¼, W½SE¼SE¼, that portion of the NW¼NE¼ and the NE¼NW¼ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road
Section 15	NE¼NE¼NE¼
Section 23	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, that portion of Lot 5 lying north and east of Paradise Gardens Road, W½NE¼NE¼, E½NE¼NW¼, E½W½NE¼NW¼, N½SE¼SE¼, that portion of the SE¼NW¼ lying north of Paradise Gardens Road and east of the Pickett Creek Road.
Section 24	Lots 1, 2 and 3, S½SW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼
Section 25	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, N½NE¼NW¼, SW¼NE¼NW¼, that portion of Lot 5 and DLC No. 37 lying south of the Lower River Road
Section 26	Lots 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, that portion of Lot 4 lying east of the Riverbank Market Road and the Pickett Creek Road, E½SW¼NE¼
Section 35	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, those portions of Lots 6, 7, 8, SE¼NW¼NE¼, S½SE¼NW¼, lying south and east of the Riverbank Market Road, an island lying in portions of the S½NE¼ and the N½SE¼, N½SE¼SE¼
Section 36	Lots 1 and 2, those portions of DLC No. 37 and DLC No. 38 lying west of the Lower River Road.

T. 35 S., R. 8 W.

Section 1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 including M. S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, N½NW¼SE¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼.

T. 36 S., R. 6 W.

Section 18	Lots 5 and 6, DLC No. 40

T. 36 S., R. 6 W. (continued)

Section 19	Lots 1, 2 and 3, SW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, Unnumbered lot NW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼
Section 20	Lots 4 and 5

T. 36 S., R. 7 W.

Section 1	Lot 1
Section 2	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, SW¼NE¼, Unnumbered lot NE¼NW¼
Section 11	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, S½NE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼, that portion of the SW¼SW¼ lying east of Rogue River Loop highway.
Section 12	Lots 1, 2 and 3, W½SW¼
Section 13	Lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, N½NW¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, that portion of DLC No. 37 lying south of a line beginning at the east quarter corner of Section 13 and running northwesterly to the southeast corner of C.S. Survey 44-56 thence 856.5' west and thence 590' north and thence 620' west to the northwest corner of DLC No. 37.
Section 14	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, N½N½SE¼, that portion of DLC No. 38 lying north of the Rogue River Loop Highway also named Riverbank Road
Section 24	NE¼NE¼.

APPENDIX B

LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN WILD RIVER BOUNDARIES

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 33 S., R. 7 W.

Section 31	Lot 4

T. 33 S., R. 8 W.

Section 31	SE¼SE¼SE¼
Section 32	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, S½SE¼NE¼, E½NW¼SW¼
Section 33	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, S½SW¼NW¼, NE¼SE¼SW¼, W½SE¼SW¼, N½S½SE¼
Section 34	Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, W½SE¼NW¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼, N½SW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, M. S. No. 553 Gold Ring
Section 35	Lots 9 and 10, M. S. No. 553 Gold Ring, SE¼SW¼
Section 36	Lot 5 and SW¼SE¼

T. 33 S., R. 9 W.

Section 8	S½SE¼SW¼, S½SW¼SE¼, SW¼SE¼SE¼
Section 15	S½SW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼
Section 16	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, W½NW¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼NW¼, W½SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼SW¼, NW¼SW¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼, S½SE¼SE¼
Section 17	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, N½SW¼NE¼, N½NW¼SW¼, NE¼NE¼SE¼
Section 18	Lots 1, 2, 3 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar Extension M. S. No. 844, 4 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar Extension M. S. No. 844, 5 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar Extension M. S. No. 844, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, SE¼NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼NW¼
Section 21	Lots 1, 2 and 3, N½SW¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NE¼, N½NE¼NW¼, SE¼NE¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SE¼
Section 22	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, S½SE¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, N½NW¼SW¼, N½SW¼SE¼
Section 23	Lots 1, 2 and 3, SW¼NE¼SW¼, W½SW¼SE¼
Section 26	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, W½NW¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, W½SW¼SE¼
Section 27	E½NE¼NE¼
Section 35	Lots 1, 2, 3 including St. Charles Placer M. S. No. 862, 4, 5, 6 including Boston Placer and St. Charles Placer M. S. No. 862, 7 including Boston Placer M. S. No. 862, 8, 9 and 10, W½NW¼NE¼, W½SW¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NE¼, E½NW¼SW¼, S½NE¼SE¼
Section 36	Lots 1, 2 and 3, SW¼NE¼SW¼, S½NW¼SW¼

T. 33 S., R. 10 W.

Section 9	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, S½SW¼NE¼, SE¼NE¼, E½NE¼SW¼, SW¼NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼SE¼
Section 10	Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, S½NE¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼NE¼, NW¼SW¼SW¼, N½NE¼SE¼
Section 11	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, SW¼NW¼NW¼, W½SE¼NW¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼, SW¼NE¼SE¼
Section 12	Lots 1 and 2, W½SW¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼SE¼
Section 13	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SE¼
Section 14	Lots 1, 2 and 3, NE¼NE¼NW¼

T. 34 S., R. 8 W.

Section 1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, NW¼SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼SW¼, an island in the SW¼NW¼ (Lots 5 and 6)
Section 2	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼SW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼, N½NE¼SE¼, an island in the SE¼NE¼ (Lots 7 and 8)
Section 3	Lot 1
Section 5	Lots 3, 4 and 5, NW¼SW¼NW¼
Section 6	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, N½NE¼SW¼, NW¼NE¼SE¼, N½NW¼SE¼

T. 34 S., R. 9 W.

Section 1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, N½N½SE¼
Section 2	Lots 1, 2 and 3

ENCLOSURE NO. 2
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

MASTER PLAN
For The
ROGUE RIVER COMPONENT
Of The
NATIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

October, 1969

THIS REPORT IS BASED ON A FIVE MONTH STUDY BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL FROM THE MEDFORD DISTRICT AND OREGON STATE OFFICE. INFORMATION AND ADVICE WAS OBTAINED FROM THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, STATE OF OREGON, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, AND OTHERS, AS NOTED.

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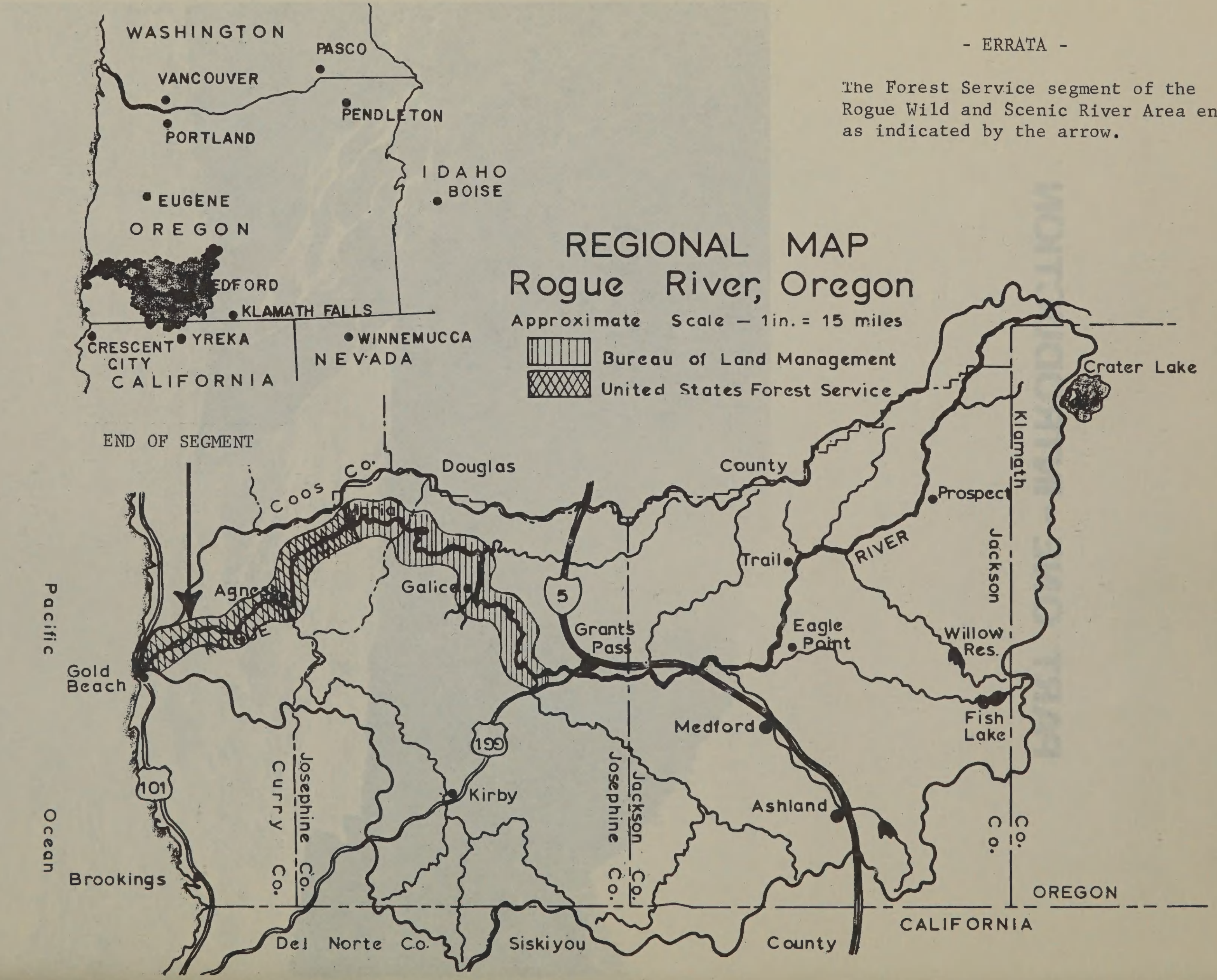
PART ONE - INTRODUCTION

- ERRATA -

The Forest Service segment of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River Area ends as indicated by the arrow.


REGIONAL MAP
Rogue River, Oregon
Approximate Scale — 1in. = 15 miles
Bureau of Land Management
United States Forest Service
END OF SEGMENT
WASHINGTON
PASCO
VANCOUVER
PENDLETON
PORTLAND
IDAHO
BOISE
EUGENE
OREGON
MEDFORD
KLAMATH FALLS
CRESCENT CITY
YREKA
WINNEMUCCA
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
Coos Co.
Douglas County
Crater Lake
Klamath Co.
Prospect
Jackson Co.
Trail
RIVER
Maria
Galice
Agness
ROGUE
5
Grants Pass
Eagle Point
Willow Res.
Fish Lake
Pacific Ocean
Gold Beach
199
Medford
101
Kirby
Curry Co.
Josephine Co.
Josephine Co.
Jackson Co.
Ashland
Brookings
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
Del Norte Co.
Siskiyou County

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

Public Law 90-542, October 2, 1968, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, designates certain selected rivers of the Nation possessing outstanding scenic, recreational, natural and other similar values and characteristics to be preserved and protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Approximately 84 miles of Oregon's Rogue River, from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to Lobster Creek bridge, are included in the Act.

Administration of this segment of the river is the joint responsibility of the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture through the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The stretch of river from the mouth of the Applegate downstream to Marial, a distance of approximately 47 miles, will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management with the remaining 37 miles, flowing through the Siskiyou National Forest, to be administered by the Forest Service.

Each agency charged with the administration of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system must, within one year of the date of the Act, establish detailed boundaries, classify the river or its various segments as wild, scenic, or recreational in nature, and prepare a development plan in accordance with that classification.

In compliance with that directive, this report delineates proposed boundaries, establishes river classifications, and presents a general plan of development for the segment of the Rogue River administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

OBJECTIVES

Development of a policy and rationale for protecting and preserving the outstanding scenic, recreational, historic, cultural, and other values of the designated rivers and their immediate environments for the benefit of present and future generations is implicit within the Act.

It is the objective of this report to present such a policy and rationale for the portion of the Rogue River included within the national wild and scenic rivers system under administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

Emphasis is on the development of sound management objectives for the river and adjacent lands together with the necessary criteria for reaching these objectives. In this sense, then, the report can be considered a policy plan which establishes the framework within which more explicit and detailed implementation plans will be developed. These detailed plans, i.e., Recreation Activity Plans, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Plans, Timber Management Plans, etc., will be prepared by the respective resource staff specialists as a part of the Bureau's regular planning system procedures. Each will be coordinated and developed within the framework of this policy plan.

Information concerning the development and implementation of these plans may be obtained by writing or visiting one of the following offices:

Medford District Office
Federal Building
U. S. Courthouse
310 West 6th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

Oregon State Office
729 N. E. Oregon St.
P. O. Box 2965
Portland, Oregon
97208

SUMMARY

This report is an analysis of the 84 miles of the lower Rogue River included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. The upper 47 miles are to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Classification of this portion of river into two of the three classes presented in the Act is proposed together with supporting management objectives and criteria.

Boundaries for the two river classes are established as required by the Act. There is a total of 14,268 acres included within the boundaries, an average of 306 acres per river mile.

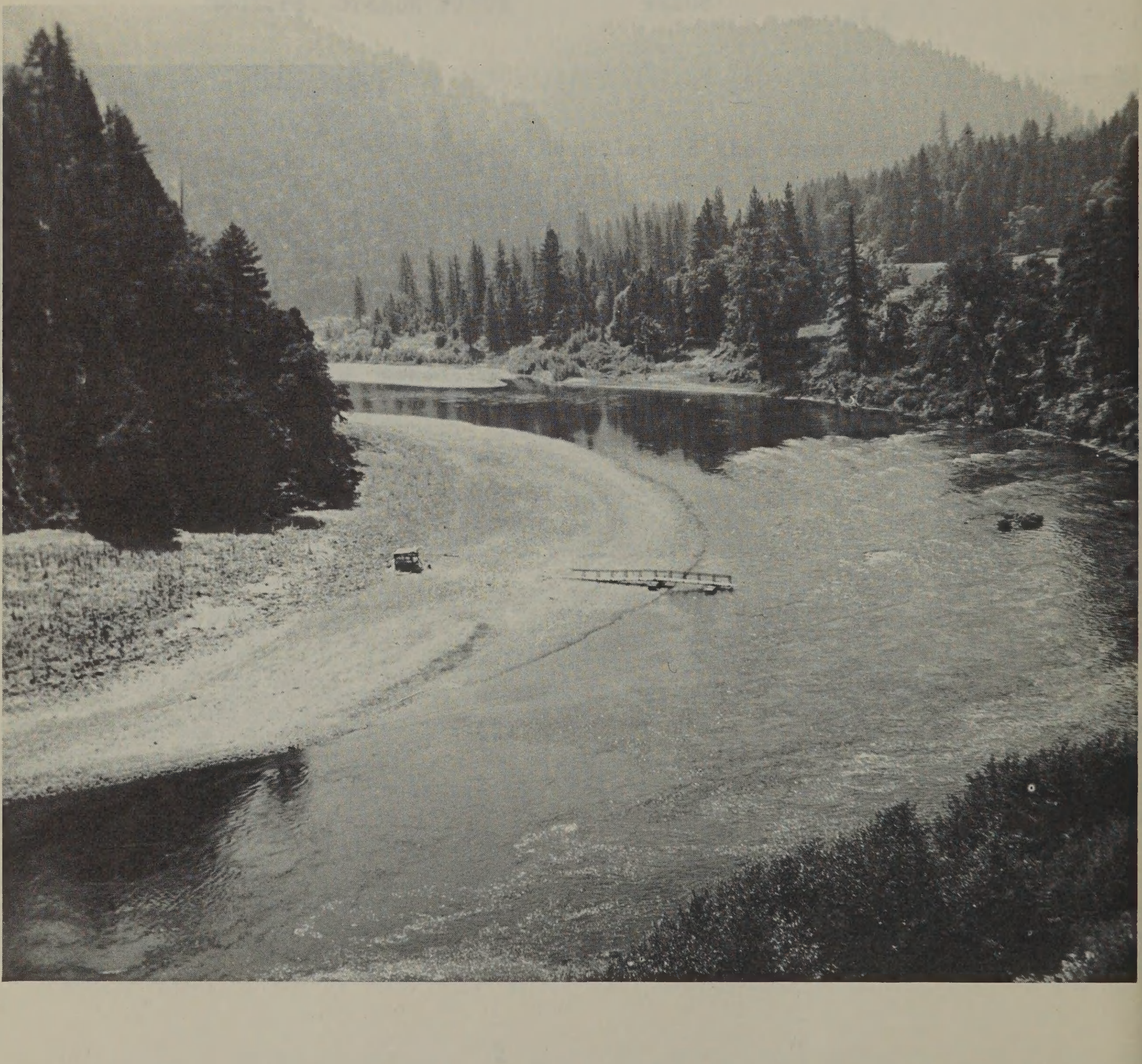
In addition, a scenic management area to provide additional protection of scenic and recreation values on adjacent Bureau of Land Management administered lands is proposed.

The recreational river area will be managed to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities on the river in its free-flowing condition.

The wild river area will be managed to (1) provide river oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting and (2) preserve the river and its immediate environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition essentially unaltered by the effects of man.

Criteria and constraints for management of the primary resources within the two river classes are also presented.

PART TWO - GENERAL INFORMATION



GENERAL INFORMATION

PLANNING REGION

For purposes of this report the planning region is considered to be the Rogue River Basin (see Regional Map), although it is recognized that much of the present and future expected use of the Rogue River is and will continue to come from far outside this region. The study area encompasses the Rogue River and adjacent lands from Grants Pass to the mouth of the river. Development planning and management proposals, however, include only that part of the river under administration of the Bureau of Land Management, within the proposed boundaries, from the mouth of the Applegate River to the east boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest near Marial.

From its source in the high Cascade Mountains in southwestern Oregon near Crater Lake National Park, the Rogue River tumbles and flows for over two hundred miles before entering the Pacific Ocean. Throughout its length the Rogue remains within the State of Oregon and profoundly effects the life and economy of the region.

The Rogue River Basin contains approximately 5,060 square miles of which 97% is in Oregon and 3% in California. Included within the basin is nearly all of Jackson and Josephine Counties, a large part of Curry County, lesser portions of Klamath and Douglas Counties, and a very small portion of Coos County, all in Oregon. It also includes very small segments of Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties in Northwestern California.

For the purpose of discussion, the basin is divided into three distinct sections; eastern, central valley, and western. Each differs in topography, climate, and degree of development.

Population centers include Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass, and Gold Beach.

TRANSPORTATION & ACCESS

Within the central valley section of the planning region transportation systems are modern and complete. Interstate Highway 5 crosses this section and parallels the Rogue River for many miles. The Redwood Highway, U. S. 199, extends southwesterly from Grants Pass and provides the major link with the coastal areas. A well developed system of state and county roads extends throughout the valley and up major tributary drainages.

The only major highway in the mountainous western sector is the Coast Route, U. S. 101, which skirts the Pacific Ocean from border to border within Oregon. Gold Beach, at the mouth of the Rogue, is on this highway.

Vehicle transportation in the mountain areas between Grants Pass and Gold Beach is by an extensive system of Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service roads built primarily for timber harvest purposes. One of these, the Galice-Agness Road, has been proposed for upgrading as a faster, more direct route to the coast. Oregon State Highway Department projections indicate this road will experience daily traffic of 975 vehicles by 1990 if upgraded.

The planning region is served by two scheduled airlines which use the Medford-Jackson County Airport. Non-scheduled and charter service are available at Grants Pass, Ashland, and Gold Beach. Small landing strips are located throughout the region for recreational, logging, and emergency use.

The Siskiyou Division of Southern Pacific Railroad, successor to the pioneer Oregon and California Railroad, follows basically the same route as Interstate Highway 5 through the region. In recent times it has been only a freight line. There is no passenger rail service to the region.

CLIMATE

The dominate Pacific frontal weather pattern controls climactic conditions within the planning region. Within the central valley section, however, its effects have become so highly modified by intervening mountain ranges that portions of this sector are semiarid in nature.

Average annual precipitation in the area from Gold Beach to Agness is 90-100 inches. Moving upstream to Grave Creek Bridge, orographic effects created by the high mountains decrease precipitation to about 50 inches annually. Further upstream, precipitation at Grants Pass averages 30 inches per year, decreasing to 20 inches at Medford.

Most of this moisture comes in the form of rain during the period from late fall to early summer. The annual snowfall varies with only a trace in the coastal area upwards to 15 inches at Agness and decreasing to 9 inches at Grants Pass. Except for the higher elevations, snow does not persist, but melts within a few days of occurrence.

Within the western section of the planning region, average temperatures range from 32 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit in the mountains and 40 to 67 along the coast. The range is broader within the central valley section where temperature averages range from winter lows of 32 degrees to summer highs of 92 in the valleys, and 32 to 75 in the mountains.

HISTORY

According to most authorities, the Rogue River was named by French fur trappers who called it "A River of the Rogues". It was so designated because of the hostile and troublesome natives who lived along its shores.

The Rogue River Indians played an important part during the early history of the region beginning in 1826 when Hudson's Bay Company men from Fort Vancouver first came to the mouth of the river. Frequent bloody encounters between settlers and the natives occurred until 1856 when the final battle in what has become known as the Rogue River Indian War saw the defeat of the Indians by United States soldiers.

Gold was discovered in the basin in 1851 near the old Applegate Trail at a spot approximately forty miles above the mouth of the Applegate. The ensuing boom produced Jacksonville, the queen of the Rogue Basin gold towns. Sporadic mining activity occurred up and down the lower Rogue during ensuing years with the establishment of many shortlived mining towns.

Not all people were attracted to the Rogue Basin for its mineral wealth. Many observed the level terraces along many of the larger streams and recognized their agricultural potential. Farmers soon found their surplus commodities in great demand by the early miners. Fresh fruit, vegetables, and meat were a welcome relief from the dried and poorly preserved foodstuffs brought into the region by pack train.

Although lumbering started in the basin with the building of a sawmill in Ashland in 1852, the product of this and subsequent early mills was solely for local use. Interstate lumber shipment did not begin to effect the economy of the basin until the second decade of the twentieth century.

Rail transportation reached the Rogue Basin in 1887 with the completion of the Southern Pacific line between Portland and Sacramento.

ECONOMY

The present economy of the Rogue River Basin is dependent upon the use of its abundant natural resources. Timber, minerals, land, and water are the principle resources.

Timber operations are the major industry in the basin, with recreation and agriculture competing for second place.

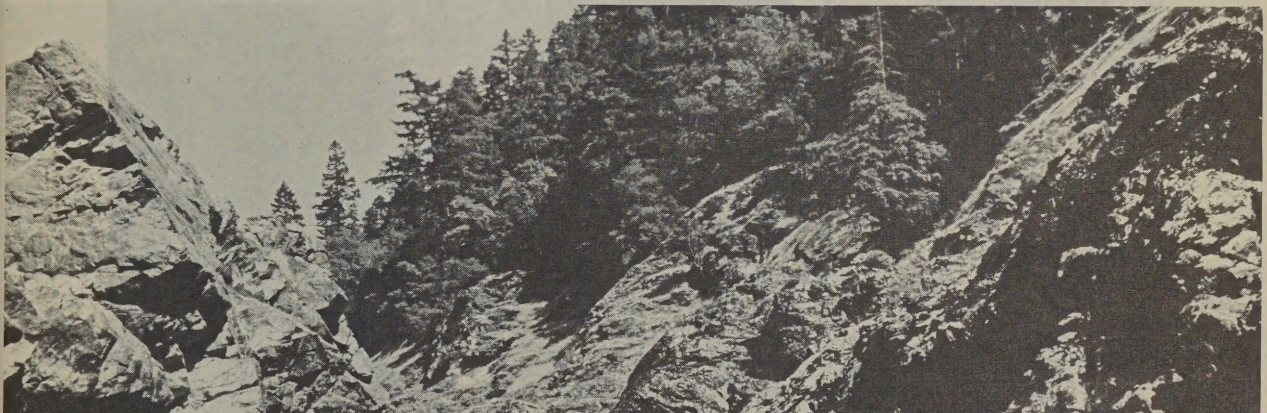
Approximately 2,500,000 acres of land within the basin is timbered, with about 95% of this area capable of producing marketable timber.

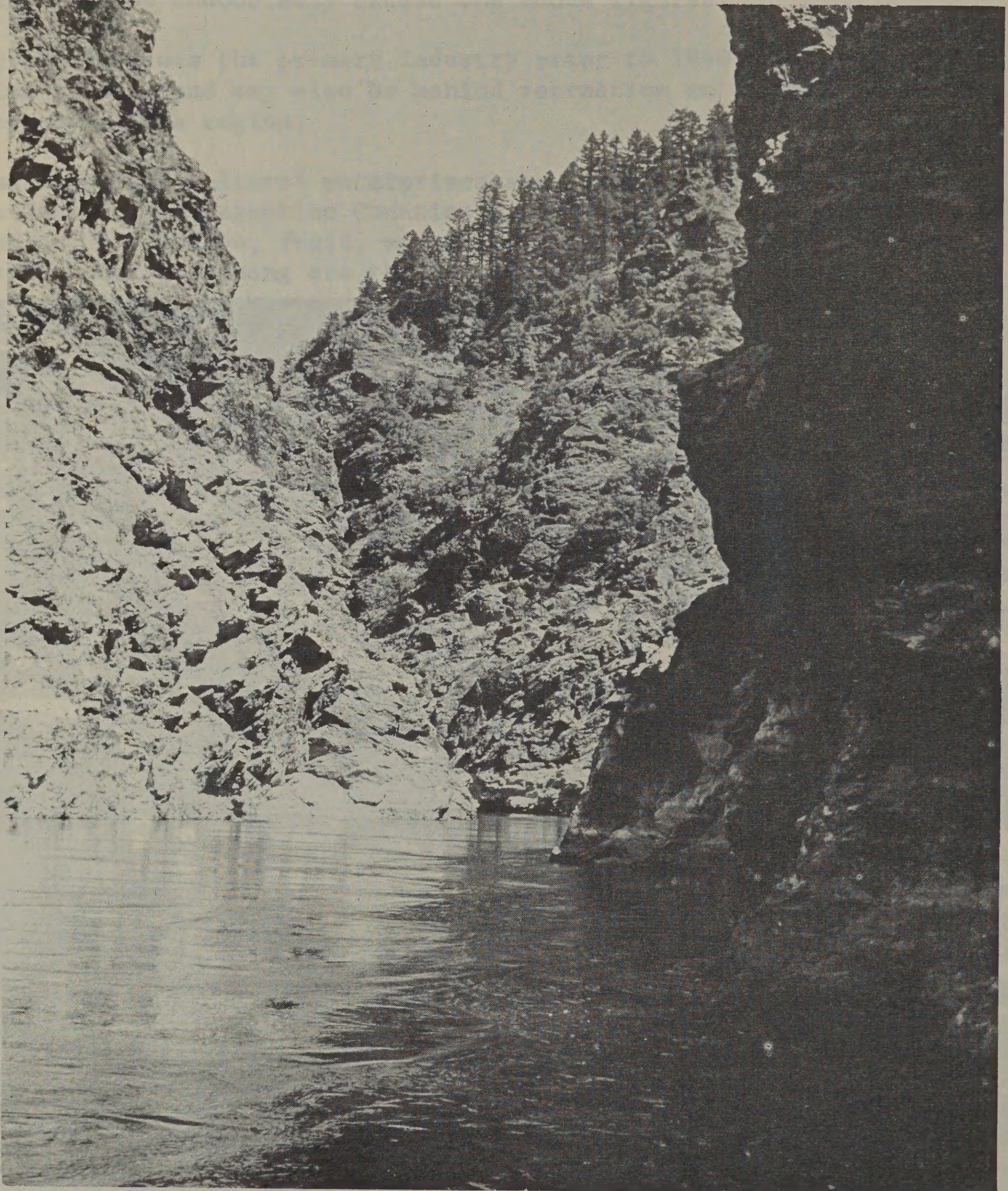
In 1953 total recreation visits within the basin were estimated to be 1,725,000 for a total value of $14,000,000. This rose to an estimated total of 3,280,000 visits with an estimated value of $27,800,000 in 1963. More recent figures have not been compiled but, because of the rapid growth of outdoor recreation, present expenditures undoubtedly exceed the above figures.

Agriculture was the primary industry prior to 1940, but now is behind timber, and may also be behind recreation in importance to the economy of the region.

The major agricultural enterprises are located on irrigated lands in Jackson and Josephine Counties. Livestock raising, dairying, poultry production, fruit, specialty crops, field crops, and vegetable truck gardening are the principle products.

PART THREE - DESCRIPTION





DESCRIPTION

THE RIVER

Five percent of Oregon's 96,000 square miles is drained by the Rogue River and its tributary system of more than 2,500 streams. The Rogue Basin is roughly rectangular in shape measuring approximately 110 miles east to west by 60 miles north to south.

From its point of origin at an elevation of 5,200 feet, the Rogue flows toward sea level at Gold Beach in a 210-mile course through sheer white-water canyons and gentle fertile valleys. Stream gradients, within the planning region, range from 3.1 feet per mile in the lower reaches to over 25 feet per mile in Mule Creek Canyon and in the Howard Creek Chute. Three gradient sectors are recognized within the river course below Grants Pass.

Sector	River Miles	Gradient (feet per mile)
Applegate River Robertson Bridge	8	6.7
Robertson Bridge to Copper Canyon	62	11.7
Copper Canyon to Lobster Creek	14	3.1

Rogue River stream flow patterns are typified by moderate to heavy runoff in late winter to spring months with low flows during the summer and fall. Many of the smaller tributary streams become completely dry during the latter period.

Streamflow records have been maintained at Gold Ray Dam near Medford since 1905. Over that period, the average annual runoff has been 2,113,000 acre feet. Maximum and minimum annual runoffs have been 3,570,000 and 839,000 acre feet, respectively.

Flooding has always been a problem within the Rogue River Basin. Observable channel change has been extensive over portions of the central valley section. Below Hellgate Canyon, channel change is minimal due to the gorge which cradles the stream. Narrow benches and occupied flats are, however, generally inundated by each flood.

The largest flood of historical record occurred in 1861 and the second largest in 1890. The most recent major flood occurred in 1964.

Major flooding results from heavy rain at times when there is a snowpack on the surrounding mountain areas and the ground has been saturated by previous precipitation. Peak discharges are of only a few hours duration, and total flood duration is seldom in excess of 2 to 4 days.

River water quality in the central valley section of the planning region has felt the pressure of man's neglect. Analysis of river waters near Grants Pass indicates that at certain periods during minimum flow, the bacteria count exceeds allowable maximums for domestic consumption by as much as three times. Unconfirmed reports indicate a detergent foam problem in some isolated stretches of the river during late summer. Flushing effects by controlled release from proposed upstream impoundments during these times would be of benefit in the future. 1/

PHYSIOGRAPHY

ROGUE RIVER BASIN

Along the entire Pacific seaboard, most streams entering the ocean drain small basins in the adjacent coastal mountains. Interior valley systems of the Willamette, Sacramento, and San Joaquin Rivers provide drainage for the western slopes of the Cascade-Sierra and eastern slopes of the Coast Range.

The Klamath Mountains of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California form a unique blockage to the interior valleys. Due to the barrier formed by these mountains, three rivers, the Rogue, Umpqua, and the Klamath, flow basically westward from the Cascade Range.

The Rogue River Basin is a mountainous terrain with a relatively small number of open valleys in the central portion. The valley system lies at elevations of about one thousand feet and is surrounded by mountains which rise a few hundred to a few thousand feet above the flood plain.

RIVERFRONT

As it crosses the central portion of the basin, the Rogue River is a placid stream meandering through agricultural and rural residential developments. In this stretch, the observable landscape extends for several miles on each side of the river. Gravel bars and islands occur here and there.

Below Robertson Bridge, some fifteen miles downstream from Grants Pass, the waterfront lands take on a canyon-like characteristic. In

---

1/ Rogue River Basin Water Resources Development, Vols. I, II, and III, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

this section, the passage through the Klamath Mountains, gravel bars and other areas of gentle topography suitable for occupancy occur infrequently.

GEOLOGY

The relatively young Cascade Mountain Range has undergone a number of geologic periods climaxing with the dramatic eruption which produced the caldera now filled by the deep, blue waters of Crater Lake. Geologically, the entire basin is volcanic in origin. Sedimentary and alluvial deposits overlaying the parent material have been folded, faulted, and in places intruded by serpentinized masses. This has resulted in a wide variety of altered schists, phyllites, and marbles amongst the igneous materials.

The Klamath Mountains, probably the oldest and most complex mountains in Oregon, have undergone so many periods of mountain-making activity that precise determination of their age or geologic history is difficult. Their general aspect is that of a deeply dissected plateau with higher peaks and residual ridges on the divides between the principal streams. Cross sections of the mountain evidence that old, broad valleys have been invaded by younger, narrow valleys to such an extent that very little level land on the old plateau remains.

VEGETATION

Concentrated within the basin is perhaps the greatest cross section of the plant kingdom to be found on the Pacific coast. This region is the northern limit of the range of many species common to California and the southern limit of many northern species.

The distribution or range of plants is determined by numerous environmental conditions, including temperature, precipitation, soil, and other factors. Approximately 80 percent of the basin is in forest cover. The coniferous forest is predominately Douglas-fir associated with ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, and incense cedar. Moister locations produce western red cedar, Port Orford cedar, and Pacific yew, while at higher elevations Noble fir and Shasta red fir occur. Botanical rarities such as Brewer spruce and Lawson cypress are found in widely scattered, isolated locations.

Important hardwoods associated with these conifers include Oregon white oak, California black oak, Pacific madrone, Oregon ash, black cottonwood, red alder, golden chinquapin, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and big leaf maple.

Understory shrubs include, rhododendron, azalea, blue blossom, salal, dogwood, vine maple, Oregon grape, various ferns, huckleberry, and salmon berry. Chaparral, including manzanita, ceonothus, poison oak, canyon live oak, and various grasses occurs on the hot, drier sites.

Vegetation along the river's edge ranges from moss, lichen and grasses to wild flowers, shrubs and trees.

OWNERSHIP & WATER RIGHTS

OWNERSHIP

From the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to Grave Creek Bridge, a distance of 26.4 river miles, approximately 41% of the shore area is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Private ownership is 52%, State of Oregon 4%, and Josephine County 3%.

From Grave Creek Bridge to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary at Marial, 93% of 20.2 river miles is Bureau of Land Management administered. The remainder is in private ownership. No other governmental agencies administer land in this segment. The Ownership Map in the Appendix shows the relationship between these ownerships.

WATER RIGHTS

Based on the average annual yield, sufficient water exists in the Rogue Basin to meet present demand and estimated future requirements. This is true even in the face of some 4,300 water rights which grant use of 11,700 acre feet of water annually - some 206 percent of the annual water yield. About 41 percent of these rights are classed as consumptive usage, and if used simultaneously and continually, would require about 85 percent of the annual Rogue River yield.

Many of the existing rights are for mining purposes, which are considered non-consumptive. In addition, the majority of mining rights are many years old and have not been used for some time.

Domestic, municipal, and industrial water rights utilize 5.6 percent of the annual yield. Irrigation accounts for 79.4 percent of the yield.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

The Rogue River is nationally, and perhaps world renowned for its outstanding salmon and steelhead trout fisheries. It is a "big fish" river which produces salmon upwards of 40 pounds and steelhead exceeding 15 pounds. In excess of 100,000 salmon and steelhead spawn in the Rogue River Basin annually. The character of the Rogue River, its setting, and the characteristics of the anadromous salmon and steelhead provide the fisherman with a diverse fishing opportunity. Angling may be accomplished by wading, trolling, floating, or shore fishing with bait, hardware, or flies.

White-water boating, the ultimate experience for many river users, is available in a 55-mile stretch from Finley Bend to Agness. Around every bend in this stretch a new challenge is encountered. Large rapids, submerged boulders, and shallow water tax the most skilled boatmen in this segment. Rainie Falls, with a vertical drop of some ten feet, is the only spot where it is necessary to portage or rope the boat around the rapids.

Commercial jet boat operations are on a daily scheduled basis from the coast to Agness or Paradise Bar providing a taste of both white-water and natural grandeur for many people.

Natural features, including towering cliffs and large moss-covered boulders, are spellbinding in some of the canyons and chutes. Outstanding, in an area where each succeeding vista is noteworthy, are sights in Hellgate Canyon, Howard Creek Chute, Kelsey Canyon, and Mule Creek Canyon. In the latter two instances the river winds its way through narrow canyons which rise abruptly from the water. Water boils, swirls, and churns as it gushes through these narrow passages, providing the boating enthusiast an unforgettable white-water experience.

The natural features of the Rogue and its surroundings are complimented by the historical significance of the area. Indian and white skirmishes, and Indian wars occurred throughout the area in the 1850's. Zane Grey patented a mining claim at Winkle Bar. One of his cabins still remains as a memento of his world, and the past glory of the West.

PART FOUR - PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS

ZANE GREY'S CABIN

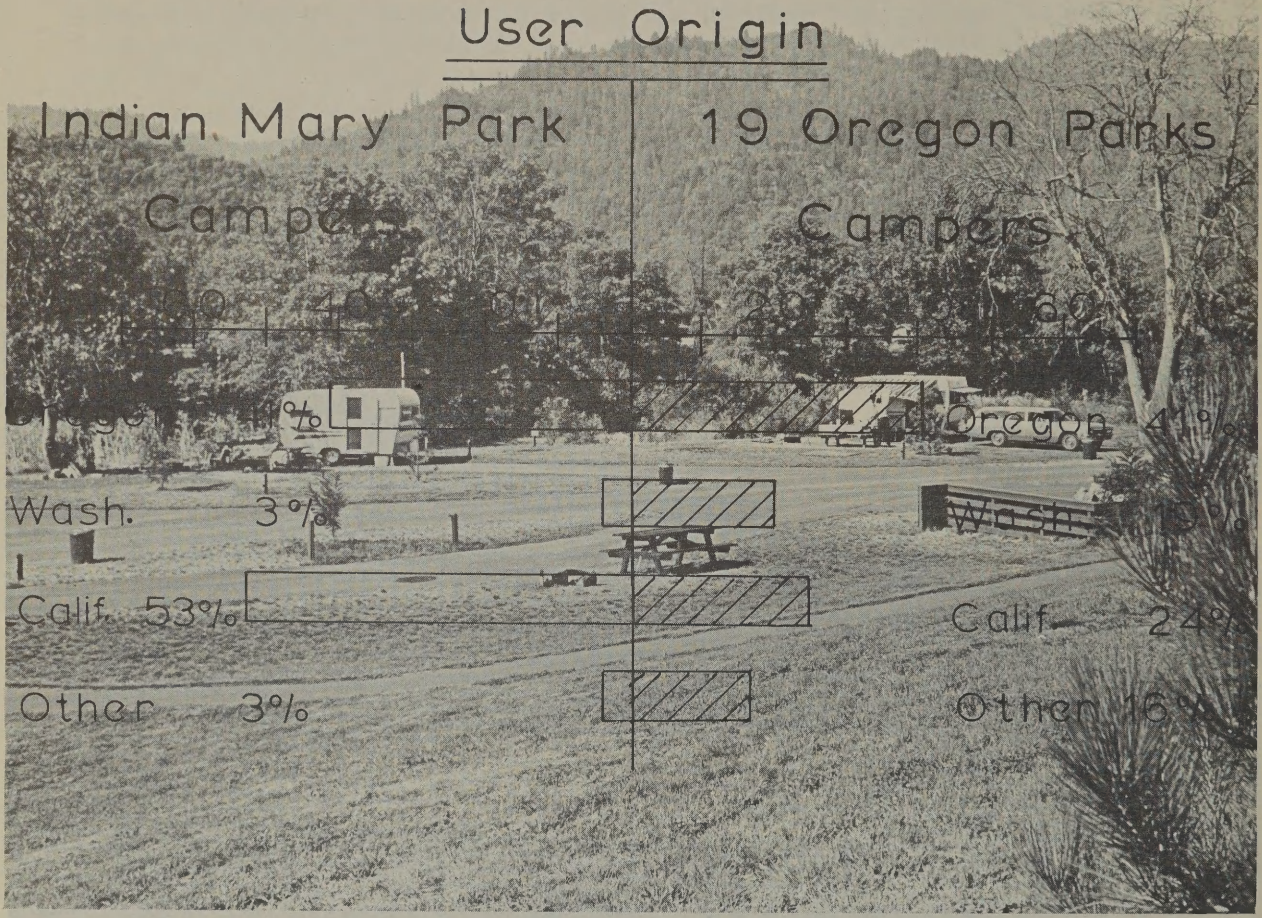

User Origin
Indian Mary Park
Campers
19 Oregon Parks
Campers
60
40
20
20
40
60
Oregon 41%
Oregon 41%
Wash. 3%
Wash. 19%
Calif. 53%
Calif. 24%
Other 3%
Other 16%

TABLE 1

PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS

RECREATION USE OF THE RIVER

FISHERY AND FISHING

The Rogue River is famed for its steelhead and salmon fishing. Each year there are more fishing licenses, both resident and non-resident, issued than hunting licenses. The fishery of the Rogue Basin includes both anadromous and resident species.

An important anadromous fish, the steelhead trout, has three runs, spring, fall, and winter. Salmon species include the spring and fall run chinook and the coho, or silver, salmon which is found in the river during early October with the fall chinook.

Other anadromous species include the sea-run cutthroat trout, shad, and green sturgeon. The Oregon State Game Commission estimates the average annual run of all anadromous fish entering the mouth of the Rogue River to be between 90,000 and 140,000 fish.

Catch data from the lower Rogue for 1967 indicated 17,859 anglers caught 2,372 spring chinook and 618 anglers caught 219 steelhead. A creel census of steelhead anglers fishing the same portion of the river revealed that approximately 12,500 anglers caught 4,930 steelhead, 551 chinook, and 22 cutthroat trout.

Resident species available for the angler in the Rogue include rainbow, cutthroat, eastern brook, and German brown trout. Oregon State Game Commission annually releases legal-size rainbow trout to supply the angler pressure on this resource.

BOATING

Boating experiences available include commercial jet boats on upper and lower portions, professionally-guided float trips in the white-water sections, and private boating in many areas.

Jet boat excursion trips from Gold Beach annually carry about 40,000 persons to the Agness or Paradise Bar area. These daily scheduled trips provide the only participation in Rogue River recreation for many people. A similar jet boat operation runs from Grants Pass downstream to Hellgate Canyon during the summer months.

Guided float trips are generally associated with fishing. Of the approximately 2,000 people drifting the river annually with professional river guides, over 50% are non-resident. They may pay $200 or more for the 102-mile trip from Grants Pass to the ocean.

A recent innovation in river floating, summer raft floats, is receiving considerable favor. These guided tours are offered by several commercial operators and provide five to eight day trips. Camping and primitive conditions are stressed to provide an almost wilderness experience.

Private boating is enjoyed to some extent on all portions of the river. Although specially-built Rogue River boats, kayaks, and rafts are the major types of craft employed, conventional outboards and jet boats can be safely used in some portions.

There are presently several boat launching sites, private as well as public, between the mouth of the Applegate and Marial. These, as well as proposed sites, are included in facilities shown on the Land Use and Development Plan and on Tables 2 and 4 in the Appendix.

HIKING

The Bureau of Land Management maintains 24 miles of foot trail extending from Grave Creek to Marial. Closed to motorized vehicles, horses, and pack animals, this trail is well constructed, safe, and has moderate grades, making hiking comparatively easy for all age groups. Some parts of the trail were rather heavily damaged by flooding in 1964 and are in need of more extensive rehabilitation.

An estimated 700 persons utilized all or portions of the BLM trail last year. Users normally take 2-4 days to travel this 24-mile stretch of trail. A series of BLM maintained campgrounds and picnic sites are interspersed conveniently along the trail. Expansion of some of these and construction of additional sites, as shown on the Land Use and Development Plan, should enhance the potential of the trail for increased use.

The Forest Service maintains the Rogue River trail from Marial to Illahe. Between Illahe and the mouth of the river, hikers may follow roads and a section of the old trail not presently maintained. Thus, there presently exists a 68-mile reach of the river where it is possible to hike in conditions ranging from intensively developed to relatively primitive.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife resources contribute greatly to the recreational values of the Rogue River. In addition to their harvest value, these animals are easily observable in their natural habitat and have substantial aesthetic value.

Black-tailed deer are commonly observed along the river with large herds in some localities. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service administered lands are open to the public during hunting season. Deer harvest in the Rogue Basin averages 10,000 per year from approximately 100,000 hunter days use.

The Oregon State Game Commission has initiated a transplanting program for the Roosevelt elk in an attempt to reestablish populations of this native big game animal. Top priority for this program has been the lower Rogue area where there is abundant elk habitat.

Large numbers of black bear, observable along the riverside during certain seasons, occupy lands bordering the river. Bears are now protected from hunting in the area between Grave Creek and Lobster Creek.

Upland game species which may be observed along the river include Chinese pheasants, California and mountain quail, blue and ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves, and grey squirrels. Hunting of these species within the study area is light.

Large numbers of American mergansers and lesser numbers of mallards and wood ducks nest along the river. Because the Rogue is not on a major migratory flyway, wintering use and harvest is light.

Several species of rare or endangered birds are found along the Rogue. These include the osprey, great blue heron, pileated woodpecker, and the bald eagle. The rugged canyons of the lower Rogue provide the isolated nesting sites required by these species.

CAMPING AND PICNICKING

Camping and picnicking facilities are located at numerous sites along the river. Most occur on the upper end of the study area between Grants Pass and Marial. Of those on the upper reach, 14 are maintained and operated by the Josephine County Park Department and 7 are operated by the BLM in conjunction with the hiking trail. These sites are shown on the Land Use and Development Plan and are summarized in Tables 2 and 3 of the Appendix.

The Forest Service maintains a campground on the lower stretch of the river. There are also several private lodges spaced between Grants Pass and Gold Beach. Most of these operate wholly to meet the necessities of downriver guided float trips originating in the Grants Pass area.

RECREATION USER ORIGIN & USE

Although user origin data for the study area is sketchy, those surveys that have been made indicate that more than half of the recreationists visiting the study area come from out of state.

As might be expected, California contributes the majority of out-of-state visitors. With the direct high speed highways and freeways linking the major population centers with the Rogue River region, visitors 500 and more miles away can reach the area in a day.

An estimated 10 million people live within a one-day driving radius of the Rogue River (1960 census). Such population centers as Portland, Seattle, Sacramento and San Francisco are included. Bureau of Census projections for the western states indicate a 47% population increase over the 1960 level by 1975. This would place some 14.7 million people within a day's drive of the Rogue.

The left half of Table 1 is a summary of camp registration at Indian Mary Park, located on the south bank of the Rogue River four miles east of Galice. The data shows registration at this county park from February 10 to November 27, 1968. Of the total attendance during this period, 59% were out-of-state visitors-with California providing 53% of the total use. The right half of Table 1 is a summary of similar data compiled by the Oregon State Highway Department in a 1964 travel and use survey of 19 state parks located throughout Oregon. Both surveys show out-of-state user origins of 59% of total use, with California contributing the highest percentage of out-of-state users.

State park camping demand is growing at an annual rate of 13.7% and Forest Service camping demand is growing at an annual rate of 15.1%. 2/ While some of this expected increase can be accommodated by expanding existing facilities, it is clear that additional sites will need to be provided.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Many plans, recommendations, and policies have been developed regarding the Rogue River and its bordering lands. The following sections outline some of these as proposed or implemented by various entities.

STATE OF OREGON

Legislative limitation has been placed on the construction of dams or other structures on the Rogue River which would interfere with the free passage of fish (O.R.S. 542.210).

Other legislation dealing with the Rogue River includes O.R.S. 536.300 which establishes a minimum flow of 735 cfs at the mouth of the river. This was enacted for the express purpose of maintaining a minimum perennial stream flow to support aquatic life and minimize pollution.

To further protect the fisheries of the river, the State Legislature established the Rogue River Coordination Board to provide a medium

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2/ Oregon Outdoor Recreation, Oregon State Highway Dept. 1967 through which the placer mining interest and fishing interests could cooperate for the mutual benefit of both. The Board is composed of a fishing representative, a mining representative, and a neutral party.

Maintenance of water quality and implementation of water quality standards on the Rogue River is under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Water quality and waste treatment standards for the river were adopted by that group on July 24, 1969, and should be instrumental in restoring the river to an unpolluted condition.

The Oregon State Game Commission has developed a Master Plan for Angler Access and Associated Recreational Uses for the Rogue River Basin. Completed in 1967, it lists suggestions for future boat launching facilities, river access sites, and campgrounds. Twenty-three such sites are listed between Lobster Creek on the lower Rogue and the mouth of the Applegate River on the upper Rogue. Fifteen of these lie on the part of the Rogue administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Several coincide with sites proposed for development in Part VII of this study, shown on the Land Use and Development Plan.

Jurisdiction for boating and boat use rests with the State Marine Board. Recent action includes designation of the upper two and one-half miles of river within the study area for the testing of motorboats.

The State Board of Forestry administers State lands suitable for timber production. This includes two parcels shown on the Ownership Map which are within the study area.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Corps of Engineers has investigated 36 reservoir sites in the Rogue River Basin. Of these, Lost Creek, Elk Creek, and Applegate were determined feasible and economically justified.

The Lost Creek site received construction authorization from the 87th Congress. It is located on the upper Rogue at river mile 158 (outside the study area) and has a planned capacity of 465,000 acre feet.

Elk Creek and Applegate sites are on tributary streams of the Rogue River. Neither has received construction authorization, although planning is well underway. Designed storage capacity will be 101,000 acre feet and 72,000 acre feet, respectively.

The three-part program of the Corps of Engineers is unique in that portions of the storage capacity were planned and justified on the basis of fishery protection and pollution abatement. Controlled release, from multi-level outlets, will assure minimum flows of 1,200 cfs. Gauging stations near Medford and Gold Beach will determine release requirements.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Reclamation projects which have been authorized in the basin include Rogue River Basin Project-Talent Division and Agate Dam and Reservoir. The Talent Division has been constructed. Proposed projects include Merlin Division and Illinois Valley Division.

The Bureau of Reclamation would also operate the irrigation features of the Corps of Engineers' Elk, Lost and Applegate Reservoirs.

Construction of these projects would irrigate most of the economically irrigable lands in the basin.

FOREST SERVICE

The Siskiyou National Forest is responsible for administration of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act on the Rogue River from Marial to Lobster Creek bridge. A plan of implementation similar to this plan has been developed by the Forest Service in compliance with Section 3 (b) of the Act.

From initial planning to the present, both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have coordinated the development of plans for their respective river segments. Coordination will continue so administration of the two segments is consistent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

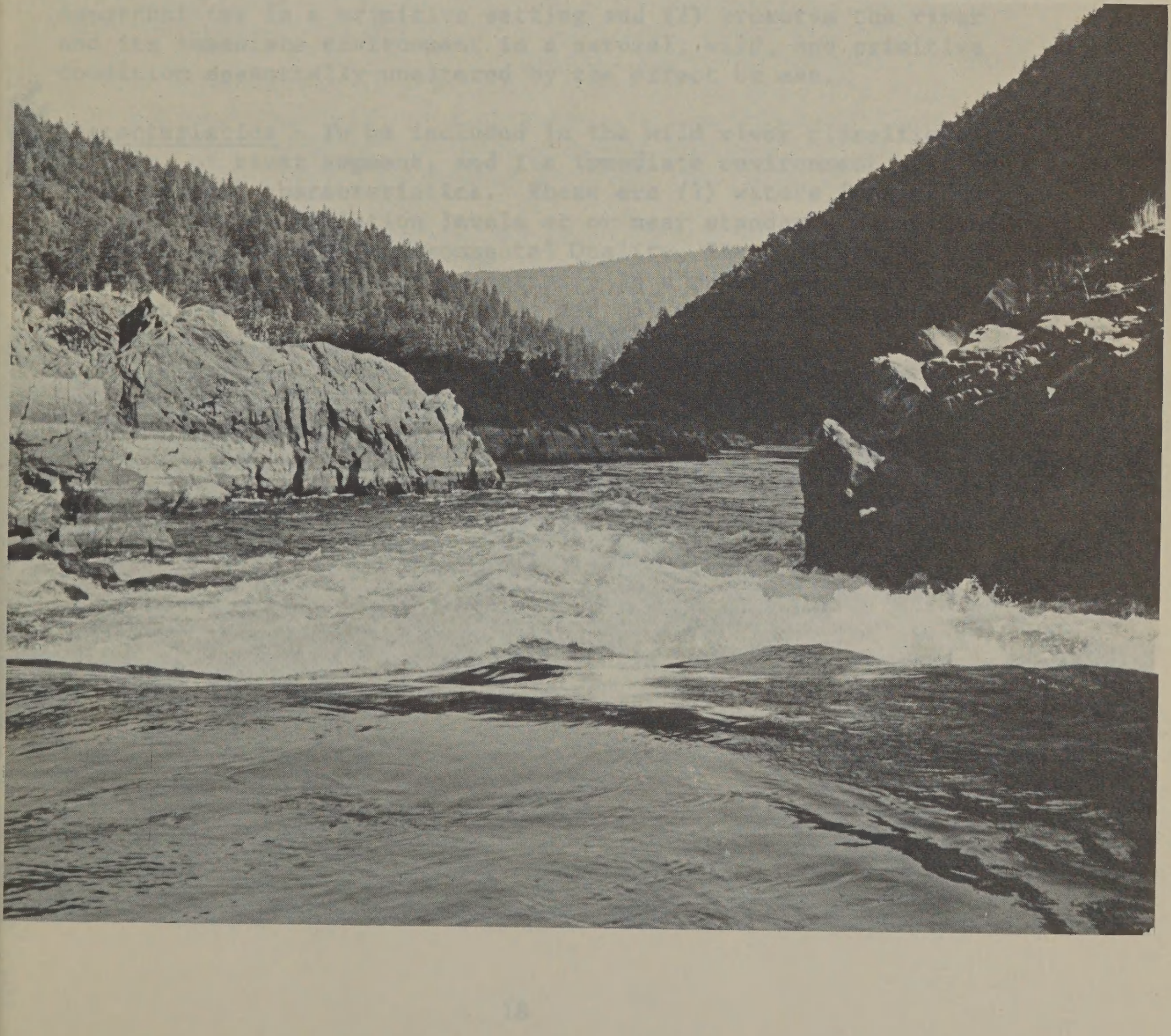
The Boards of County Commissioners and County Planning Commissions in Curry and Josephine Counties have made continuing contributions to development of this plan.

The largest part of the BLM-administered section of the river lies within Josephine County, with a small stretch at the lower end within Curry County.

The Josephine County Planning Commission is presently studying an area which includes the portion of the Rogue from the mouth of the Applegate downstream 11 miles to approximately Jumpoff Joe Creek.

The Josephine County Park Department has developed and operates a group of park facilities in the upper portion of the study area. Their 1967 Park and Recreation Plan outlines proposed additions to these facilities. Proposals for development of the upper recreational river contained in this plan are those portrayed in Josephine County's plan.

PART FIVE - RIVER CLASSES



RIVER CLASSES

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Act provides three classifications which may be applied to a river or portion thereof which has been selected for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. These are wild, scenic, and recreational. A particular river may have all or only one or two of these classes, depending upon its characteristics and existing degree of development. Only two classes, recreational and wild, apply to the BLM administered section of the Rogue River.

General management objectives for these two classes and the characteristics necessary for inclusion of a river segment in each of the classes are as follows:

WILD RIVER

Objectives - Objectives for management of a river or segment thereof classified as wild are to (1) provide river oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting and (2) preserve the river and its immediate environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition essentially unaltered by the effect of man.

Characteristics - To be included in the wild river classification a river, or river segment, and its immediate environment must exhibit several characteristics. These are (1) waters free of impoundments, (2) pollution levels at or near standards established by the Department of Environmental Quality, State of Oregon, (3) watersheds and shorelines essentially in a primitive condition, (4) inaccessible except by trail, and (5) of sufficient length to protect and preserve primitive conditions.

The term "inaccessible" is interpreted to mean free of roads, airstrips, and other provisions for motorized overland access.

The term "essentially primitive" is interpreted to mean free of habitation and other substantial evidence of man's intrusion. Exceptions such as an occasional existing low-standard road, air strip, habitation, or other kind of improvement at infrequent intervals will not preclude wild classification, if the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity of the exception. The river must otherwise meet the criteria for wild, and to the river user appear wild for the rest of its length.

RECREATIONAL RIVER

Objectives - The objective for management of a river or segment classified as recreational is to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities on the river in its free-flowing condition.

Characteristics - Characteristics of a recreational river are (1) readily accessible to the public (road and/or railroad), (2) essentially free from direct and adverse effects of shoreline development, (3) essentially free from direct and adverse effects of prior impoundments or diversion, and (4) pollution levels at or near standards established by the Department of Environmental Quality, State of Oregon.

A river or river segment classified as a recreational river may be readily accessible by public roads, railroads, or other forms of transportation. Public roads may run along the shorelines. The river may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past, and light development may occur occasionally along their shorelines. They may flow through lands used for agricultural purposes including farming and livestock grazing.

MANAGEMENT CRITERIA (Rogue River)

Management criteria are more specific definitions of management objectives and the necessary constraints for achieving the overall objectives for each of the river classes.

Because of the characteristics of the upper Rogue and its shorelands between the mouth of the Applegate and Marial, only two classifications - recreational and wild - are used.

Management criteria having general application to both classes are presented and discussed in the first part of this section. Following these, the characteristics of each of the two river segments and specific management criteria relating to each, are presented.

GENERAL CRITERIA

Soil and Watershed - Maintenance of stable soils and protection of the watershed adjacent to the river is essential. Because much of the recreation activity and development will take place near the river's edge, particularly in the recreational river area, special emphasis must be placed on preventing and controlling soil erosion. This is true for both natural and man-caused deterioration. Aesthetic pollution, as well as water pollution, will result if protective measures are not initiated.

Soil studies will be made and used as a guide in the location of future developments. Soil stabilization measures and revegetation will be undertaken where feasible on all exposed soil areas.

As needed, purchase of scenic easements on critical soil areas of privately owned lands will be sought. 3/ This will only apply to those areas exhibiting clear and present potential for deterioration if disturbed, or where serious deterioration is presently occurring. Uses which do not adversely effect soil stability or water quality, and are otherwise compatible with recreation use and enjoyment of the river, will not be regulated.

The State of Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality has adopted water quality and waste treatment standards for the river. These will be used as a guide for all activities within the river boundaries. Cooperation with the Department of Environmental Quality and water pollution control agencies will be sought to help maintain or improve water quality in the Rogue.

State and county sanitation requirements will also guide future activities within the river boundaries.

Disturbance or alteration of the streambed or riverbanks for channel maintenance purposes will be limited to that necessary to maintain current levels of navigability.

Removal of materials from sand and gravel bars along the river has become an established practice within the recreational river area. For the most part these have been intermittent operations that have created no permanent detrimental effects.

Periodic flooding has removed pits and scars caused by these operations while replenishing mined materials at the same time. Completion of approved flood control projects in the upper Rogue River Basin will, however, likely remove this vehicle for replenishment.

Processing facilities associated with these activities are usually located on or adjacent to the riverbank, as close as possible to the source of material. The noise, dust, and visual effect created by these operations is incompatible with the recreational use and enjoyment of the river and is inconsistent with management objectives.

Washing of mined materials in the river, as occurs with some of these operations, also contributes to pollution of the water.

3/ As used herein, the term scenic easement means purchase of the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river. Such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely effecting recreational values on the river, purchase of the mining rights on these sites will be sought as rapidly as possible. Early acquisition of scenic easements on remaining undeveloped deposits will also be pursued.

Timber - The prime benefit of timber within the wild and recreational river boundaries is its contribution to the recreational experience. Maintenance or restoration of a natural appearing timber stand which is aesthetically pleasing is the primary timber management objective.

Removal of timber is not precluded within the boundaries. Some cutting will be necessary in construction of recreation facilities or to remove hazards. Selective cutting may be allowed in some instances if the operation, including roads, is not visible from the river. Areas within the boundaries on which this is feasible are limited.

In incidences of natural catastrophe such as fire, windthrow, or epidemic of disease or insect mortality, the nature and extent of treatment will be determined by thorough analysis of each situation. Salvage removal of affected trees may or may not be necessary. In each case judgment will consider the effect treatment would have on the overall objective of maintaining a natural appearing and aesthetically pleasing timber stand. Consideration of the impact on adjacent timber stands and other resources will also be a factor in the decision.

In all cases timber cutting within the boundaries will conform to approved logging plans. Post-logging activities will include prompt restocking of native forest vegetation.

Fish and Wildlife - Fish and wildlife are important aspects of the recreational experience associated with the Rogue River. Use of other resources will be consistent with maintaining or improving the fish and wildlife resource.

Habitat management plans will be prepared by BLM fish and wildlife biologists for the river area. These will provide management guidelines and will emphasize protection of rare and endangered species. The Bureau will cooperate with the State Game Commission in the preparation and implementation of these plans.

Protection - Protection of the timber resources within and near the river boundaries from fire, insect, and disease damage will receive special emphasis.

Prompt detection and suppression of wild fires will be a primary objective.

Early detection and treatment of disease and insect infestations within the timber stands will receive high priority.

The protection program will also include measures necessary to control vandalism and littering.

Where feasible, all protective measures will be planned and implemented to create the least impact on the environment. Upon completion of protective treatment, restorative measures to reduce the impact and return the damaged area to its original condition will be undertaken promptly.

Close coordination and cooperation with other governmental and private organizations will be undertaken in planning and implementing the protection program.

Utilities - With the exception of a few sites along the recreational river segment, existing utility development along the river has had little adverse effect on its recreational use and enjoyment.

Construction of additional developments and expansion of existing ones will increase the need for additional utilities.

New utility construction should not adversely affect scenic and recreational values of the river. New utilities will be located out of sight of the river or otherwise be screened from view. Where necessary for protection of the scenic quality of the riverfront, scenic easement purchase of the right to construct utilities visible from the river will be undertaken. This is also true for power generating equipment where its noise and visibility would have an adverse impact on the use and enjoyment of the river.

Generally, no new utility or transmission lines will cross the river. Where it is essential that they do so, they will be located as close to existing lines as feasible.

Minerals - With the exception of sand and gravel removal cited previously, there is presently no mining activity within the river boundaries. Several hydraulic mines operate intermittently during the winter months up tributary streams within the recreational segment.

Should turbidity from these operations adversely effect the water quality of the streams of the Rogue River, the cooperation of the Department of Environmental Quality will be sought in stopping these situations.

Several unpatented mining claims are located within the boundaries on both the recreational and wild river segments. The status of these is currently being investigated. Regulation, designed to protect the scenery and to safeguard against pollution, will govern the operation of any unperfected claim.

All Federal lands which are a part of the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank of the river within the wild river area, are closed to mineral leasing and appropriation under the mining laws of the United States.

Information - Interpretation of the rich historical and natural features of the Rogue River for the educational and recreational benefit of its users is an important management objective.

To accomplish this, a study will be undertaken to identify and interpret significant features along the river. This study will form the basis of an effective program of information and interpretation for recreation users of the river.

RECREATIONAL RIVER

From the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to Grave Creek Bridge, some 26 river miles, there are several sites where the shoreline is highly developed. Most of this segment is also closely paralleled by well traveled roads on either the north or south shore of the river.

Josephine County has developed several parks along the upper part of this stretch and propose several additional ones as well (see the Land Use and Development Plan and Table 2 in the Appendix).

For these reasons it is felt that this segment of river properly fits the recreational river classification.

The uppermost section, from the mouth of the Applegate to Hellgate Canyon (14.2 river miles), is largely privately owned. For most of this distance the river flows through a broad valley bearing evidence of the meandering course taken by the river over the years. This section has experienced and is continuing to experience the greatest development impact. A number of subdivisions occupy the riverbank and adjacent highlands.

Between Hellgate Canyon and Grave Creek Bridge (approximately 12 river miles) the river flows through narrow steep-sided canyons interspersed with small alluvial flats and bars. These areas of gentle topography have long been used and occupied. A few are undergoing subdivision to vacation homesites. Access is easy and convenient via a modern rural highway along the south shore.

From the upper end of the recreational river segment downstream to its lower boundary at Grave Creek Bridge there is a gradual transition from a rural residential-farming character to a preview of the wild river as seen in the lower section.

The following sections discuss the primary resources and activities associated with the recreational river area. Necessary management criteria and constraints to meet objectives for management of the recreational river are presented.

These criteria apply only to those lands contained within the recreational river boundary. To understand the total impact management constraints will have on the recreational river, the general management criteria presented in Part V must be considered with the following more specific criteria for the recreational river area.

Recreation - See Part VII and the Land Use and Development Plan for existing and proposed recreation facilities within the recreational river area.

Management objectives for the recreational river area will be to provide opportunities for engaging in a wide range of recreation activities which are enhanced by its free-flowing nature. Other resource uses and activities will be permitted so long as they do not lower the quality of the recreation experience, degrade the setting, or damage the fishery and wildlife habitat.

Emphasis will be on the development of water-oriented recreation facilities that will provide a wide range of compatible recreation activities.

A recreation activity plan will be prepared for the recreational river area. The plan will make a detailed analysis of future recreation needs within the framework of the policies and objectives outlined in this plan. It will be closely coordinated with, and incorporate the plans and proposals of, other governmental agencies and private individuals insofar as they are compatible with the purposes of the Act. The plan will include recommendations concerning the relative roles each might play in meeting the needs of recreationists using the river. It will delineate activity management zones which will be managed under the constraints presented in this plan. As necessary, it will provide the basis for long range development proposals beyond those currently proposed by BLM and Josephine County.

Because less than 50% of the river frontage within the recreational river area is publically owned, the private sector can be expected to meet a large part of future recreation demand. The development of tastefully designed privately operated recreation facilities and activities, coordinated with the development of public recreation facilities, will be encouraged.

Josephine County will continue to play a major role in the development of new recreation facilities within the recreational river area.

The Bureau of Land Management will work closely with all parties in the development of the long range recreation plan and will coordinate the development and management activities of these entities within the recreation area.

Generally, the use of motorboats will be permitted to continue, subject to normal state and local regulation. Where their unrestricted use would unduly conflict with the enjoyment of other recreation activities, or create a safety hazard, some regulation will be necessary. Such areas will be clearly marked. Areas for the operation of motorboats for water skiing and activities such as speed boat testing and organized racing will also be identified and marked.

Timber - There is little timber within the upper reaches of the recreational river area. What there is occurs as intermittent stands along the shorelines and on the bluffs overlooking the river.

Further downstream, on the lower reaches of the recreational segment, the river takes on a more canyon-like characteristic, with a corresponding increase in the amount of adjacent timber.

Management objectives will be to maintain or restore a natural appearing healthy timber stand wherever it can be seen from the river, adjacent roads, or recreation facilities.

Some selective harvesting of timber stands within the boundaries may be permitted provided the effects are not apparent to users of the river, and it does not conflict with recreational values, including aesthetic qualities.

In the preparation of the recreation activity plan an intensive analysis of the timber along both shorelines will be made. The "primary zone", defined as the area within the boundaries which can be seen from the river, adjacent roads or trails, and existing or proposed recreation sites, will be delineated in the plan. Protection of the timber within this zone will be accomplished through scenic easement purchase of cutting rights on privately owned lands, or, on non-private lands, through cooperative agreements.

Such easements and agreements will not necessarily preclude all cutting of timber but will require prior approval of the BLM as stipulated in the easements and agreements. Each situation will require individual analysis and judgment.

Structures and Facilities - Structures and facilities which will be permitted within the primary zone of the recreational river must be oriented to recreational use and be in keeping with the natural setting. Exceptions are existing developments on privately owned lands. Where such developments are incompatible with the recreational use and enjoyment of the river, or are likely to become so, scenic easement purchase of the foreground will be sought. Remedial treatment, such as screening with natural vegetation or other treatment to reduce the impact on the landscape, will be accomplished.

Examples of developments that would be acceptable, provided they are tastefully designed or are otherwise in harmony with their surroundings are: single family dwellings, farmsteads and appurtenant facilities, lodges and guest ranches, and public and private recreation facilities based on the river or forest environment. Non-river oriented recreation developments such as golf courses and driving ranges may be permitted provided they do not detract from the primary recreation use of the river.

There may be instances where it is necessary to locate commercial service facilities, such as gasoline stations, roadside restaurants, and motels within the recreational river boundaries. With the exception of boat servicing marina-cafe operations, the location of such developments adjacent to the river will be discouraged. Where it is necessary to locate them within the boundaries, however, they will be designed and placed so as to be as unobtrusive as possible. Vegetative screening and topography will be used to screen them from direct view of the river.

All new structures and facilities within the river boundaries which can be seen from the river or adjacent roads and recreation facilities will be designed to harmonize with the setting in which they will be placed. Parking areas and access roads will be located out of sight of the river or otherwise be screened from view wherever possible.

The density and degree of development along a particular length of shoreline will depend upon the types of development contemplated and upon the topography and vegetative cover. Where they cannot be seen from the river, developments may be placed closer together on smaller lots than would be the case on more open sites. Where natural vegetative cover is sparse or lacking and the topography cannot be used to screen the development from view of the river, sufficient setbacks and vegetative screening will be employed to remove the structures from direct view and reduce their visibility to acceptable levels.

Scenic easement purchase of the rights to place incompatible structures within view of the river will be sought as necessary to preserve the recreational character of the river. Both shorelines will be examined on a tract-by-tract basis to determine where easements will be acquired, their width, and the degree of constraint necessary.

Construction and placement of salmon boards on private lands where they have not been used before will be regulated through scenic easement purchase also. Generally their use will not be precluded, so long as they are of attractive design, they do not obstruct navigation, and they do not become so numerous as to effect other recreational uses of the river. Their use on public lands may be allowed under permit from the administering agency.

Transportation - The existing road network is sufficient to provide access to the non-private lands within the recreational river area. Some additional spur roads into new recreation developments will be required. These will be constructed as needed. Where feasible, they will be placed out of sight of the river.

Parking areas will be located where vehicles will be out of sight of the river and developed recreation sites wherever possible. Where this is not feasible, adequate screening will be provided to make them as inconspicuous as possible.

WILD RIVER

From the mouth of Grave Creek downstream to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary, a distance of 20.2 river miles, the river takes on an increasingly primitive character. Roads that followed the river above the mouth of Grave Creek leave it at that point. Except for four primitive jeep roads and an unimproved road leading into Marial from the north, there is no vehicular access to this reach of the river.

The Rogue River Trail, limited to foot traffic, begins at Grave Creek bridge and winds through the canyon on the north side of the river. Below Marial the trail is administered by the Forest Service.

With the exception of six tracts of privately owned land, all of the area within the boundaries of this segment is public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Five of the six private tracts have river frontage. The sixth is adjacent to, and visible from, the river.

One private parcel is occupied by a public lodge catering primarily to guided fishing and sight-seeing parties traveling the river. A second lodge is located just within the Siskiyou National Forest at Marial to serve similar parties.

Two parcels of private land contain private lodges. One of these also has the only airstrip within this segment. The remaining private land is undeveloped.

Because of the essentially primitive character of this segment of river, its inaccessibility by road, and its lack of development for the most part, it is classified as a wild river area. This corresponds with the Forest Service classification for the adjoining stretch of river beginning near Marial.

The following sections discuss the primary resources and activities associated with the wild river area. Necessary management criteria and constraints to meet objectives for management are presented.

The criteria apply only to those lands contained within the wild river boundary. To understand the total impact management constraints will have on the wild river, the general management criteria presented in Part V must be considered with the following more specific criteria for the wild river area.

Recreation - See Part VII and the Land Use and Development Plan for existing and proposed recreation facilities within the wild river area.

Objectives for management of the wild river area will be to provide river oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting while preserving the river and its environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition. Other resource uses and activities will be permitted only upon a clear showing that they will not adversely effect the primitive nature of the river or its environment.

Recreation developments on the wild river will be limited to those needed to serve boaters and hikers. These will be of a primitive nature and will include those facilities necessary for sanitation, safety, and administrative purposes. Simple convenience installations such as fireplaces and shelters will also be provided in appropriate places.

No new lodges or residences will be permitted within the wild river area. Should boat and hiking use increase to the point where existing facilities are inadequate to meet the demand, the existing lodge will be permitted to expand. Review and approval of construction and site plans by BLM will be required. Expansion will not be noticeable from the river and will harmonize with the setting.

Recreation use of the area will be closely monitored to assure that the primitive character which caused it to be placed in the wild river classification is not threatened. The number of recreationists using the area at any given time will be limited to levels consistent with the wild river management objectives.

The presently established level of motorboat use will be permitted to continue. The use of non-motorized "drift" boats will be encouraged over motorboats within the wild river area, however. Should the use of either type of boat increase to the point where the primitive nature of the area is threatened, they become a hazard, or other recreational values are impaired, their use will be regulated to acceptable levels.

A recreation activity plan will be prepared for the wild river area. It will include a detailed analysis of the lands within the wild river boundaries and will delineate activity management zones which will be managed under the constraints presented in this plan.

The activity plan will incorporate existing and proposed recreation facilities as indicated in Part VII and the Land Use and Development Plan. It will be closely coordinated with the Forest Service plan for the adjoining wild river segment.

Timber - The objective for timber management within the wild river area is to maintain or restore a natural appearing stand of timber.

There will be no cutting of timber within the boundaries, except where absolutely necessary to eliminate hazards or prevent epidemics. Most of the lands within the boundaries are too steep or are otherwide unsuitable for timber harvest in any case.

Where feasible, treatment of insect or disease mortality will be by some method which does not require removal of the trees from the site.

Structures and Facilities - In order to preserve the river and adjacent lands in an essentially primitive condition, no new structures, except those needed in public recreation developments or for resource protection purposes, will be permitted.

New structures or facilities which are needed for resource management practices such as stabilization, rehabilitation, protection, etc., will be located out of sight of the river or trails where feasible. In any case they will harmonize with their surroundings and be as inconspicuous as possible.

Structures and facilities needed for public recreation purposes will also be designed and located so they will be inconspicuous and in harmony with the environment.

Permitted expansion of the existing privately owned lodges will require approval of design and site plans. Any expansion must be located where it will be inconspicuous and the design must be in keeping with the surroundings.

Owners of private dwellings will be encouraged to maintain them in a condition that is compatible with the primitive character of the area.

New structures such as salmon boards and boat moorings or docks will not be permitted within the wild river area.

No new signs, trail markers, or other informational aids will be visible from the river. Trail signs will be of rustic design and will be kept to a minimum in size and number.

Transportation - No new roads into the area will be constructed, unless necessary in the event of a wild fire or other similar catastrophe. Should such roads be necessary, they will be closed and the area rehabilitated as soon as they are no longer needed.

The existing trail system will be expanded to include an additional segment on the south side of the river near the lower end of the wild river segment. This proposed addition is shown on the Land Use and Development Plan. The existing Rogue River Trail will be maintained in its present location. Both trails will be restricted to hiker use only. No motorized or horseback use will be permitted.

No new airstrips will be permitted. Acquisition of the existing airstrip will be sought. Should helicopter landing sites become necessary for administrative purposes they will be located where they cannot be seen from the river or trails.

Utilities - No additional above ground power transmission or telephone lines will be permitted within the wild river area boundaries.

No additional power generating systems will be permitted where they can be seen or heard from the river or trail system.

Where necessary, scenic easement purchase of these rights on the privately owned lands within the wild river area will be sought.

PART SIX - RIVER BOUNDARIES

RIVER BOUNDARIES

PRIMARY ZONE

Several factors influenced the location of the river boundaries. The limitation of an average of 320 acres per mile stipulated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was considered first. With a length of 46.6 river miles to be included within the boundaries, a maximum area of 14,912 acres was available.

Of primary importance was the nature and condition of the land area which could be seen from the river. Protection of this primary view area is the principle management objective.

For the most part, the primary view area lies within 1/4 mile on either side of the river. However, where canyon walls recede, or the river takes a sharp bend, this distance extends much further.

The presence of incompatible activities just outside the boundary might have an adverse effect on use and enjoyment of the river through such things as noise, smoke, dust, or other undesirable features. To minimize the effects of such occurrences, particularly within the recreational river area, location of the boundary close to the river was avoided.

It was deemed desirable to locate the boundaries on legal subdivision and property lines where possible.

On the basis of the above considerations the river boundaries were located as shown on the Ownership Map and the Land Use and Development Plan. A total area of 14,268 acres, or an average of 306 acres per river mile, is included within the boundaries. A legal description of the lands contained within this area is contained in Appendix B.

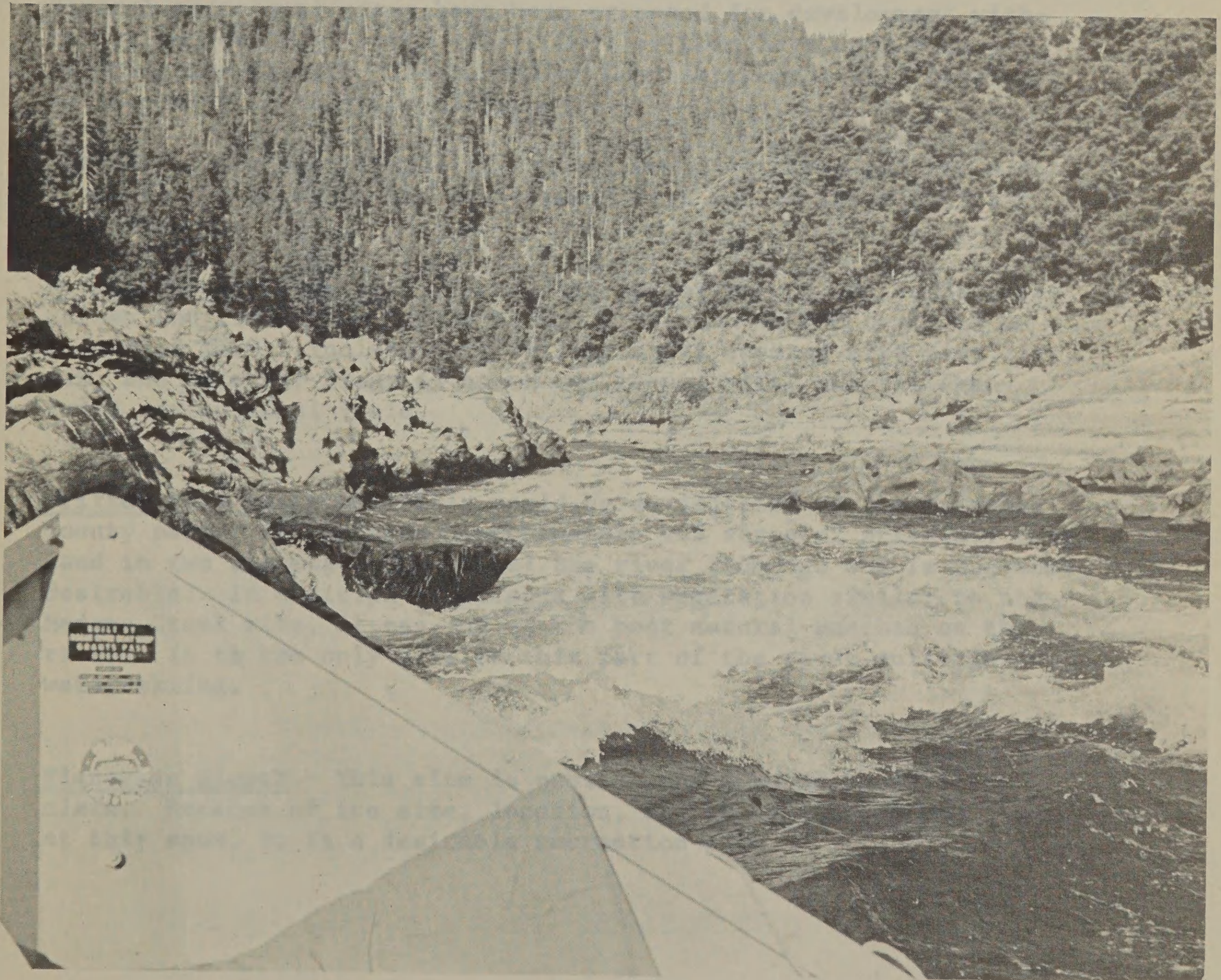
SCENIC MANAGEMENT ZONE

From Hellgate Canyon downstream there are several places where the view area extends for a considerable distance beyond the river boundaries.

Most of the land in this area is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Preservation of the scenery within view of the river on these lands has long been an established management practice. With the passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, continuation of this policy is desirable.

Establishment of the scenic management zone does not generally preclude timber harvest or other recognized uses of the lands adjacent to the river boundaries. Utilization of these resources will, however, favor those practices that will not adversely effect the scenery within the view area, or contribute to pollution of the Rogue River or its tributary streams.

PART SEVEN - DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATION


BUILT BY
GRANTS PASS
OREGON

Development proposals presented in this plan are a composite of recreation development proposed by the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Oregon, and Josephine County. They are the result of planning to date and, as such, should not be considered all inclusive or final. Additional sites may be identified when the detailed recreation activity plan for the Wild and Scenic Rivers area is completed.

RECREATIONAL RIVER

Several public recreation facilities have been developed along the upper half of the recreational river segment. All of these have been developed by the Josephine County Park Department and are listed in Table 2 of the Appendix and shown on the Land Use and Development Plan.

Several additional sites have been proposed for development within the recreational river area. Most of them have been proposed by Josephine County. The Bureau of Land Management will cooperate as necessary in these developments.

They are described briefly in the following sections and are also shown on the Land Use and Development Plan and in Table 4 of the Appendix.

Madams Creek - This site, containing approximately 175 acres, lies across the river from Matson Park. A portion of the tract is an abandoned farm. Included are rolling hills covered with pine, fir, oak, and madrone; areas of beach and gravel bars, and the abandoned agricultural field.

Griffen Park Addition - This would be an addition to the existing county park. It contains approximately 145 acres of privately owned land in two parcels. One parcel has river frontage and is the most desirable. In addition to uplands with vegetation similar to the Madams Creek site, it has one of the best natural beaches on the river. It is the only site on this part of the river suitable for water-skiing.

Flanaghan Slough - This site is public land covered by a mining claim. Because of its size, location, and the nature of the river at this spot, it is a desirable recreation site.

Everton Riffle - This is a privately owned parcel of land approximately one mile upstream from Robertson Bridge. The river channel has meandered three times in the past at this site. Permanent facilities would have to be located on the higher terrain because the site is subject to flooding at times.

Jumpoff Joe Confluence - This privately owned site is located at the confluence of Jumpoff Joe Creek and the Rogue River. Within the 190-acre site are timbered hills, gentle flats, and excellent beach frontage on the Rogue. Access is from the Merlin-Galice County highway.

Indian Mary Addition - This tract extends downstream from the existing Indian Mary Park. It is privately owned and contains 44 acres of gently sloping river frontage.

Stratton Creek - This site lies across the river from Indian Mary Park and is one of the few areas suitable for recreation development on the north shore.

It is presently involved in an unauthorized occupancy. Access is by a newly improved Bureau of Land Management road and one mile of unimproved road constructed by the occupant.

The site is a gently rolling meadow ringed by tall trees. Development of this and the Indian Mary Addition would provide a continuous recreation opportunity covering both shores for over one mile.

Lewis Flat - This is a gently rolling site providing excellent opportunity for a large camping and recreation area on the south shore of the river.

This site is also involved in a mining claim.

Rand Recreation Area - This is an extensive site of gently rolling, tree-shaded river frontage. The Old Rand Ranger Station site is located at one end.

This will be transferred to the Bureau of Land Management by the Forest Service.

Another unauthorized mining claim occupancy covers the other end of this site.

The center section is currently under Recreation and Public Purposes Act lease to Josephine County. Josephine County has indicated a desire to return this tract to the Bureau of Land Management for development.

Ash Gulch - This is a 40-acre privately owned tract across the river from the Rand site. It would be developed in conjunction with the Rand development.

WILD RIVER

The objective for recreation facility development within the wild river area will be to provide recreation opportunities in a primitive setting. Existing facilities are of a primitive nature and those proposed in this section will maintain this character.

Existing and proposed facilities (except proposed footbridges on the trail) are shown on the Land Use and Development Plan. The following sections describe proposed developments. These will all be developed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Slate Slide Camp - This site is located at trail mile 7.15 on the Rogue River Trail. It contains the remains of an old CCC shelter and is a popular stopping place on the trail.

Evergreen Camp - This site is located at trail mile 16.8 and will provide a needed facility in a long stretch of trail.

Winkle Bar - This is a privately owned site located at trail mile 17.5. It is the site of the old Zane Grey cabin, the remains of which are still present. Provided the owner is willing, fee title to all or a part of this site will be acquired.

Quail Creek Camp - Water is a problem at this location but it is the only suitable site for a camp to break the distance between Evergreen and Tucker Flat.

Trail Bridges - The 1964 flood damaged or removed several footbridges along the Rogue River Trail. During periods of wet weather the side streams which these bridges crossed become almost insurmountable obstacles. It is proposed to replace these footbridges over the following streams:

Stream	Length-of-span
Whisky Creek	2 spans totaling 120 feet

Stream	Length-of-span
Bunker Creek	Single span 65 feet
Meadow Creek	Single span 40 feet
Kelsey Creek	2 spans, 40 and 60 feet
Quail Creek	Single span 70 feet

Anderson Property - This privately owned tract of land lies on both shores of the river at the lower end of the wild river area. It includes wide flats and meadows, with road access by way of the Marial Road.

Provided the owner is willing, fee acquisition of all or a part of this site will be sought.

Battle Bar River Camp - Development of this site would provide needed overnite facilities for river boaters. The camp would be placed on the south shore, across from the trail and out of sight of the river.

Curry Basin Trail System - The Curry Basin Trail System will provide a hiking experience quite different from that on the Rogue River Trail. It will be located within the boundaries of the wild river and the Scenic Management Zone on the south shore, which is virgin timber in this part of the canyon. Approximately ten miles of new trail and restoration of three miles of the old Marial to Bear Camp Trail will be required. As a loop trail system, parking would be constructed on the Long Gulch and Hewitt Creek roads and the roads used to complete the round trip.

Primitive camps will be constructed at the mouth of Missouri Creek and the mouth of Long Gulch. These will also serve boaters.

COSTS

Acquisition of scenic easements will undoubtedly contribute most to the cost of implementing the plan on the Rogue River. Determination of the nature and extent of scenic easements needed, and their value, must await an intensive analysis of the riverfront, however. For this reason no estimate of scenic easement acquisition costs can be made at this time.

Development cost estimates for proposed BLM recreation sites presented in the previous section must necessarily be of a general nature. More precise estimates of costs must await completion of the detailed recreation activity plans for the river. However, on the basis of development costs for similar facilities recently constructed in other areas, the following general estimates are given:

Recreational River Area - Three sites, Stratton Creek, Lewis Flat, and Ash Gulch, are proposed for development by BLM on the recreational river segment. These will be moderate to intensively developed facilities. Estimated development costs for these sites are $750,000.

Wild River - Five primitive camp sites along the present Rogue River Trail, five trail bridges, and ten miles of new hiking trail are proposed for development by the BLM within the Wild River segment. Estimated development costs for these facilities are $200,000.

ADMINISTRATION

This plan is a guide which establishes a framework for the development of more specific and detailed implementation plans. These plans, designed for each resource activity, will be prepared within the Bureau's Planning System, as modified to incorporate the special management constraints presented in this framework plan.

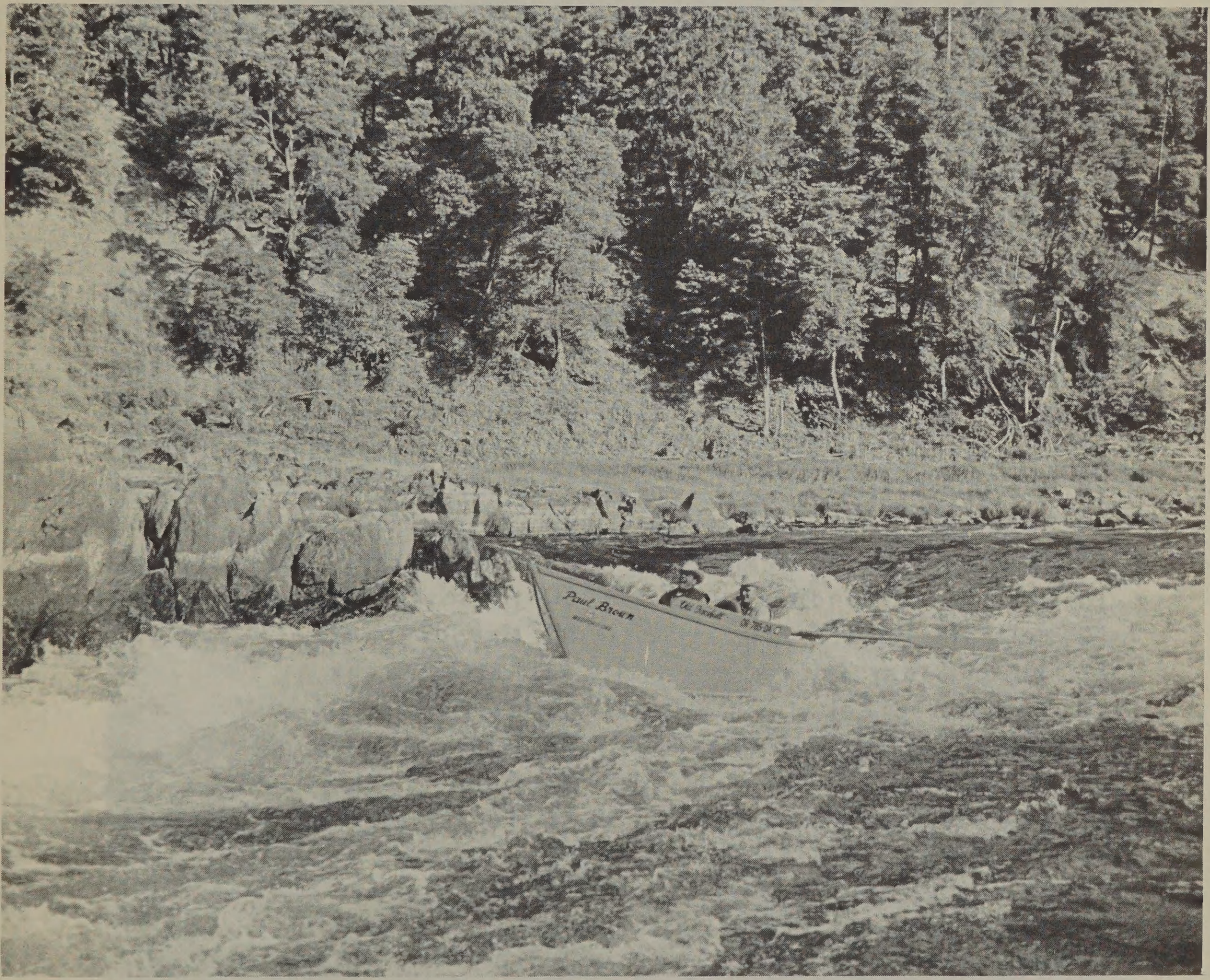
As in the development of this plan, the implementation plans will be coordinated with those of the Forest Service as well as State and local agencies. The assistance and cooperation of private land owners will also be sought.

Completion of an intensive landscape analysis to determine the nature and extent of scenic easement requirements will receive first priority. Unless otherwise stated, the management constraints presented in this plan apply to private as well as Federally administered lands. Implementation of these constraints on the private lands will be through acquisition of scenic easements on the affected land. Where scenic easement purchase is necessary, property owners will receive an amount equal to the value of the rights acquired. Scenic easements will clearly state what rights are being purchased.

Before undertaking the acquisition of needed easements, meetings will be held with the affected property owners, either individually or in groups, to fully explain the acquisition program and how it may effect their properties.

In order to properly administer the river area, additional jobs will have to be accomplished. In addition to necessary surveying and monumenting the boundaries and developing and implementing the activity plans, there will be the continual need for several tasks. Protection, operation and maintenance of facilities, compliance checking on the various regulations and scenic easements, and review of plans for proposed developments will be required. To accomplish these and other administrative tasks increased financing and staffing will be necessary.

APPENDIX



LEGEND

LAND USE and DEVELOPMENT PLAN

⊔⊓ WILD and SCENIC RIVER BOUNDARY (Red)

‖‖ PROPOSED SCENIC MANAGEMENT AREA (Red)

▲ EXISTING RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

△ PROPOSED RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

⛉ RECREATION SITE IDENTIFICATION

⌓ RIVER MILES FROM PACIFIC OCEAN

⌂ PUBLIC LODGES

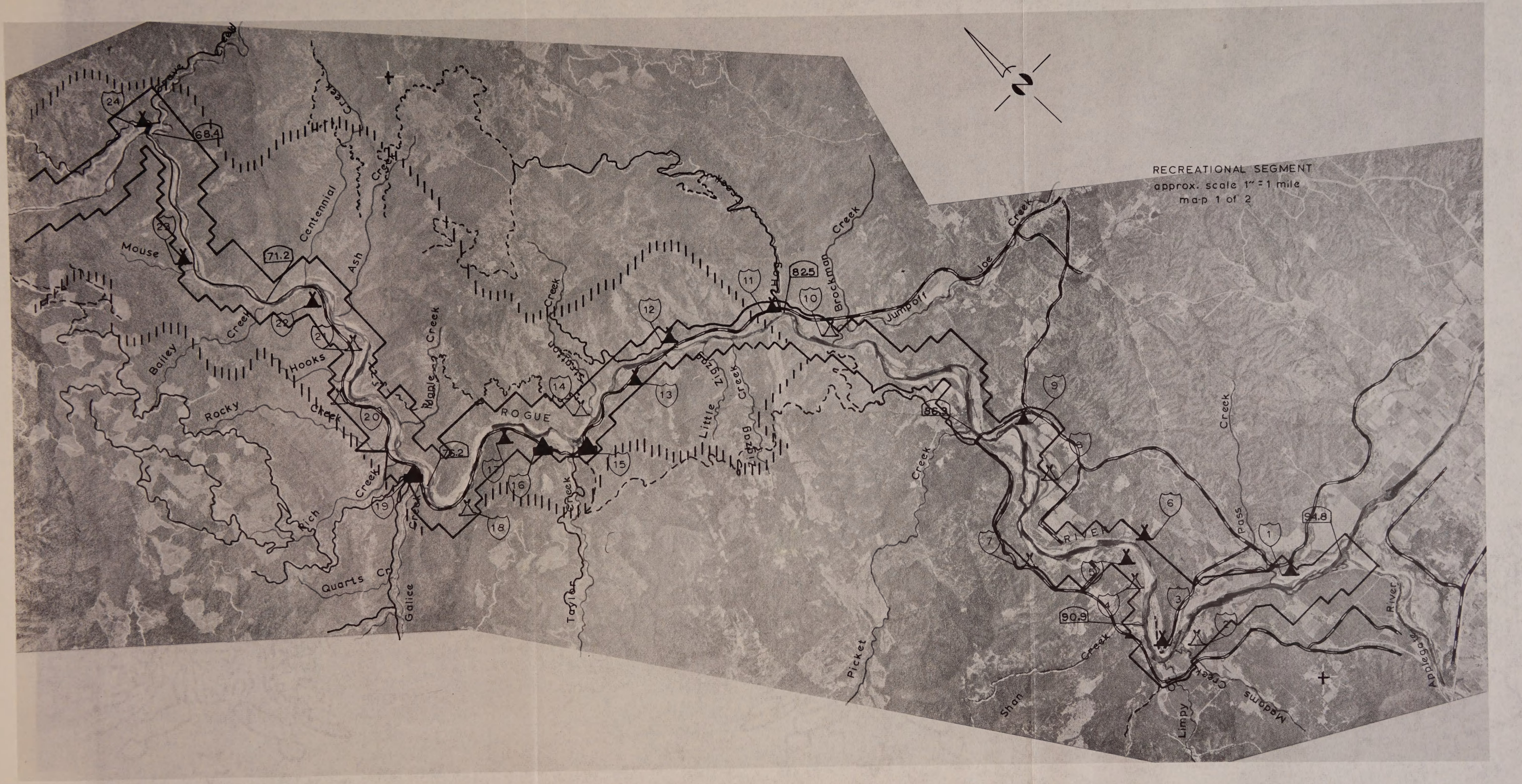
✈ LANDING STRIP

═ IMPROVED ROAD (Brown)

━ UNIMPROVED ROAD (Brown)

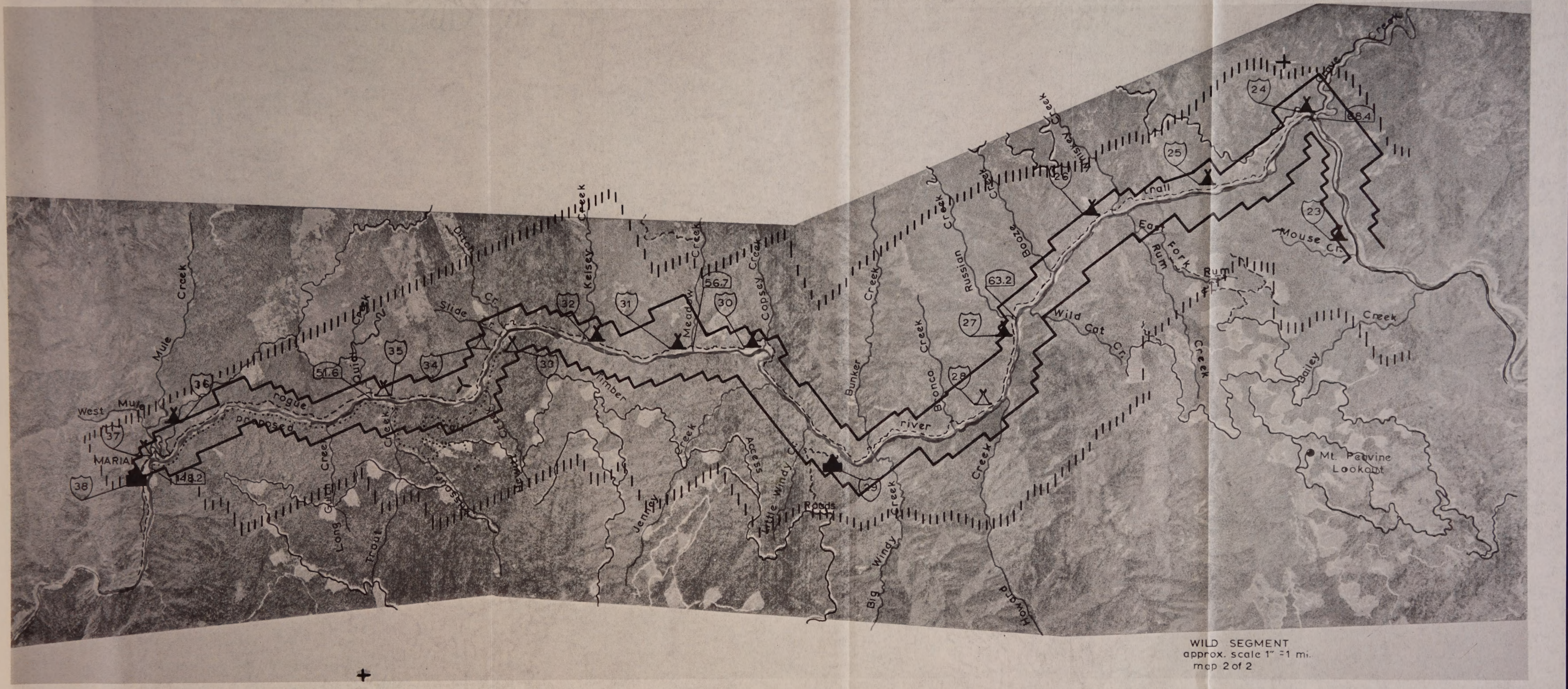
- - - JEEP TRAIL (Brown)

1 Whitehorse Park
2 Madams Creek
3 Matson Park
4 Griffin Addition
5 Griffin Park
6 Upper Ferry Park
7 Flanaghan Slough
8 Everton Riffle
9 Robertson Bridge Access
10 Jumpoff Joe Confluence
11 Hog Creek Landing
12 Hellgate Park
13 Indian Mary Park
14 Stratton Creek
15 Public Lodge
16 Public Lodge
17 Ennis Riffle Access
18 Carpenters Island
19 Public Lodge
20 Lewis Flat
21 Rand
22 Almeda Park
23 Argo Recreation Area
24 Grave Creek Access
25 Rainie Falls
26 Big Slide Camp
27 Russian Creek
28 Slate Creek
29 Black Bar Lodge
30 Horseshoe Bend
31 Meadow Creek
32 Kelsey Creek
33 Battle Bar Camp
34 Evergreen Camp
35 Quail Creek
36 Tucker Flat
37 Anderson
38 Marial



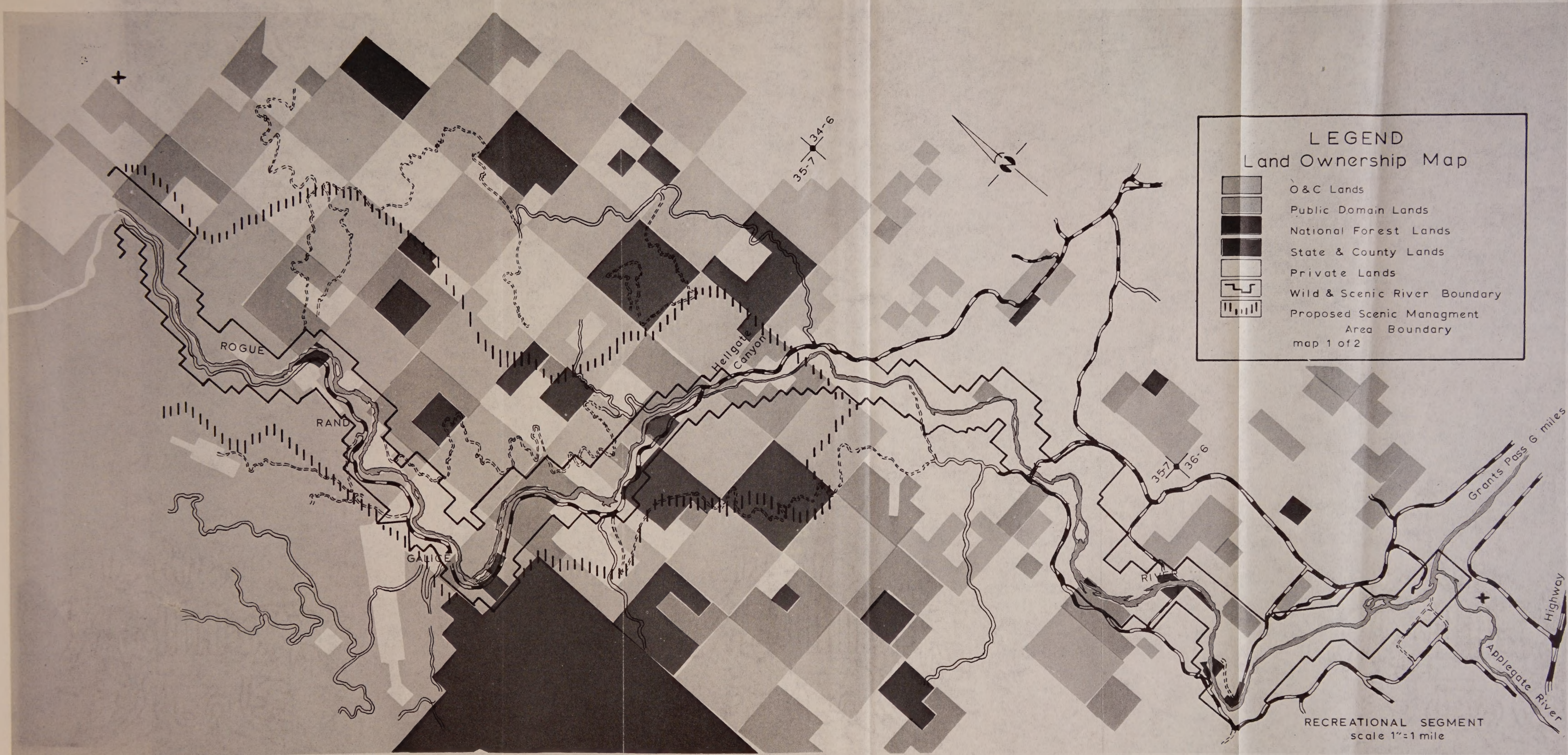
RECREATIONAL SEGMENT
approx. scale 1" = 1 mile
map 1 of 2

N
ROGUE
RIVER
68.4
71.2
75.2
82.5
86.3
90.9
94.8
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
Grave Creek
Creek
Centennial
Ash
Creek
Mouse
Creek
Bailey
Hooks
Rocky
Creek
Maple
Creek
Rich
Creek
Quarts Cr
Galice
Creek
Taylor
Creek
Stratton
Creek
Hog
Creek
Brockman
Creek
Jumpoff
Joe
Creek
Little
Zigzag
Zigzag
Creek
Creek
Picket
Creek
Pass
Creek
Shan
Creek
Limpy
Creek
Madams
Applegate
River

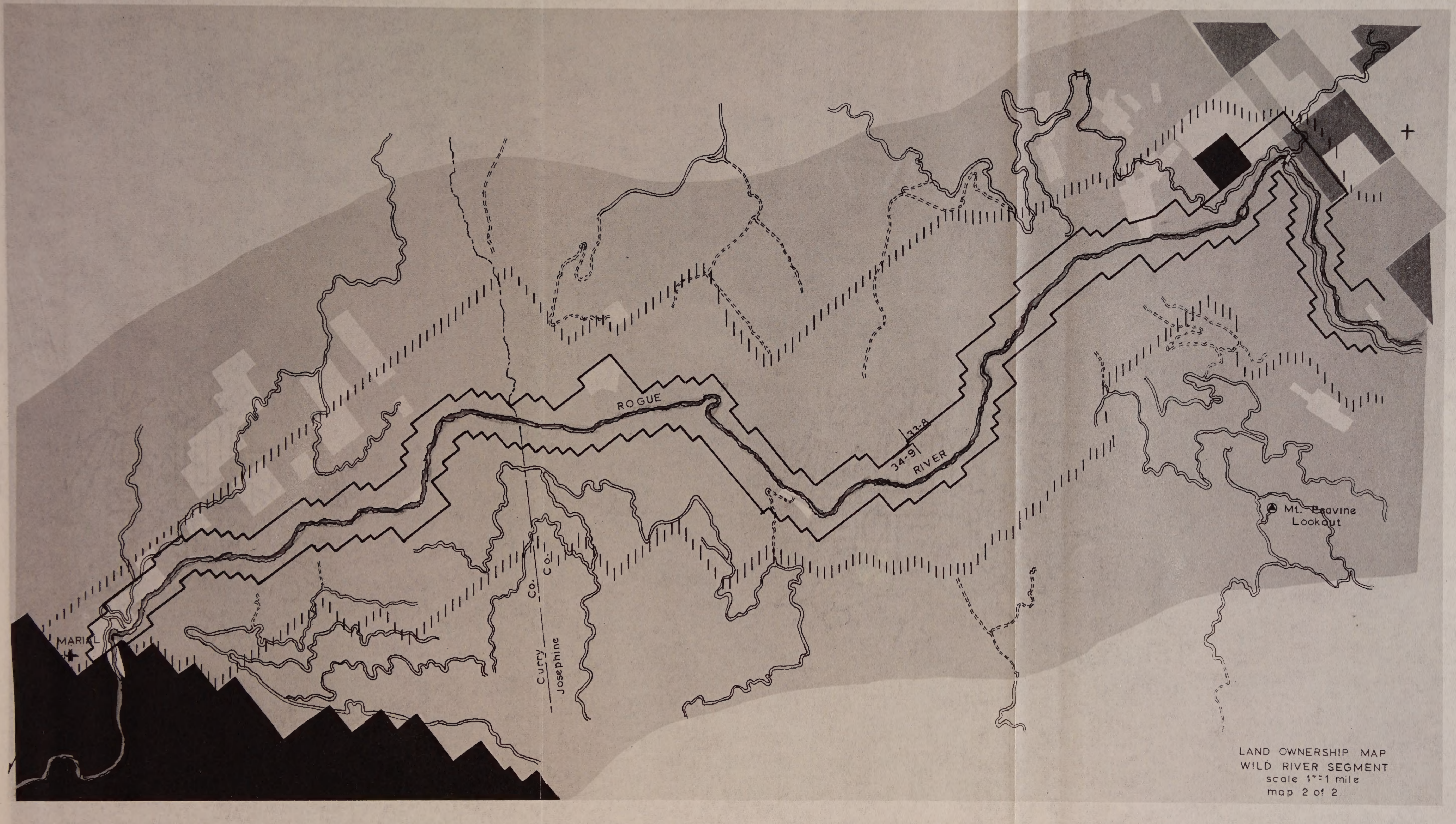

Mule Creek
West Mule
MARIAL
37
38
36
148.2
rogue
proposed
trail
35
34
51.6
Quail Creek
Long Gulch
Trout
Slide Cr.
Ditch
Kelsey Creek
32
33
Timber
Jenny Creek
31
Meadow Creek
56.7
30
Copsey Creek
Access
Little Windy Cr.
Roads
29
Big Windy Creek
Bunker Creek
Bronco Creek
28
river
Russian Creek
27
63.2
Howard Creek
Booze Creek
Whiskey Creek
26
trail
25
Wild Cat Cr.
East Fork Rum Creek
Rum
24
Grave Creek
68.4
23
Mouse Cr.
Creek
Bailey
Mt. Peavine Lookout

WILD SEGMENT
approx. scale 1" =1 mi.
map 2 of 2

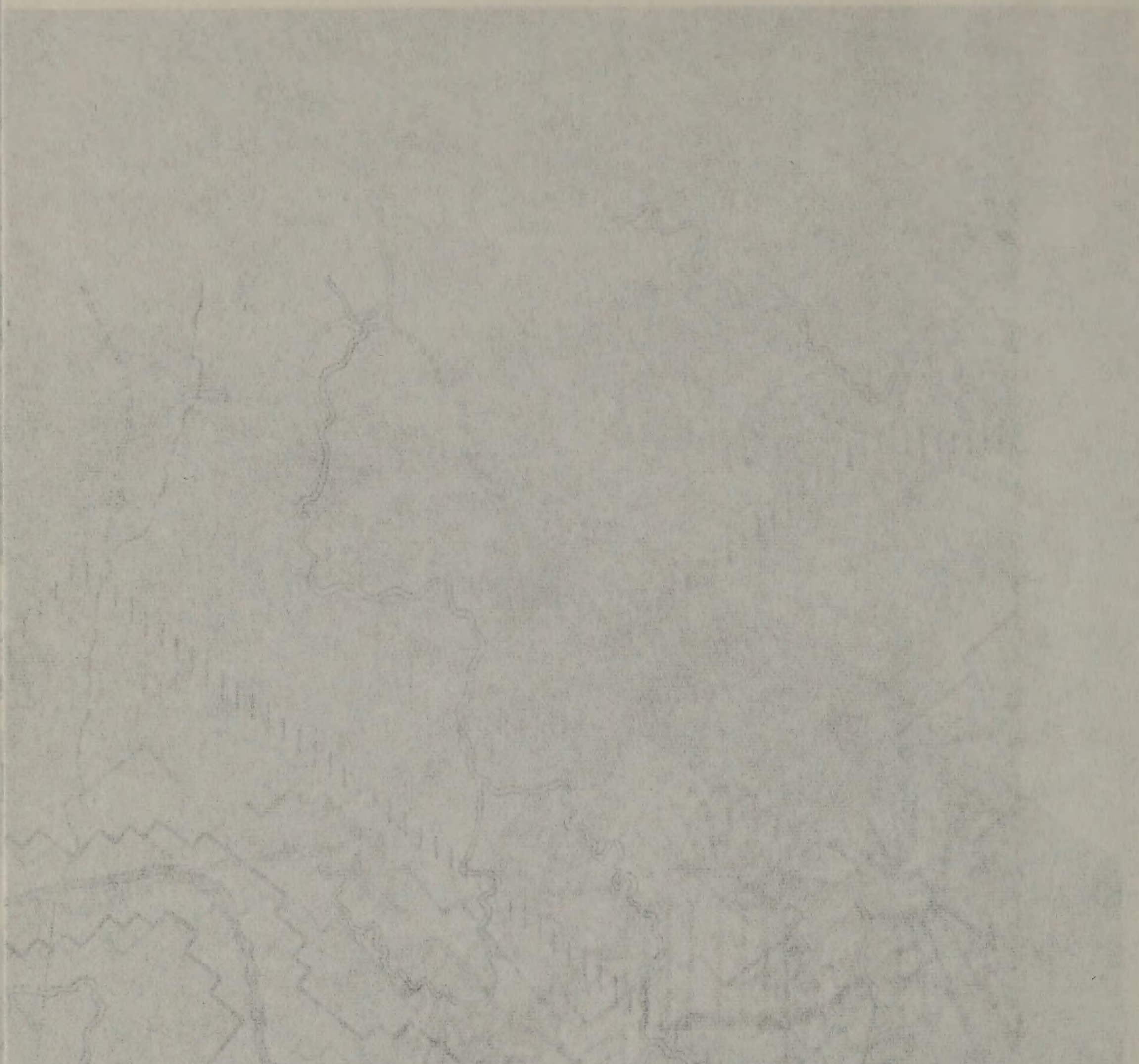
SUMMIT


LEGEND
Land Ownership Map
O & C Lands
Public Domain Lands
National Forest Lands
State & County Lands
Private Lands
Wild & Scenic River Boundary
Proposed Scenic Managment Area Boundary
map 1 of 2
34-6
35-7
36-6
35-7
ROGUE
RAND
GALICE
Hellgate Canyon
Grants Pass 6 miles
Highway
Applegate River
RECREATIONAL SEGMENT
scale 1"=1 mile

LEGEND
Land Ownership Map
O & C Lands
Public Domain Lands
ROGUE
RAND
GALICE


ROGUE
RIVER
33-8
34-9
MARIAL
Curry Co.
Josephine Co.
Mt. Peavine Lookout

LAND OWNERSHIP MAP
WILD RIVER SEGMENT
scale 1"=1 mile
map 2 of 2



8

APPENDIX A Table 2

Existing Recreational Facilities - Recreational Segment

Name	Agency	Equipped For					
		Fishing	Camping	Timber	Picnic	Boat Launch	Expansion Potential
Whitehorse Park	Josephine Co.	X	X	X	X		Provide River Access
Matson Park	Josephine Co.	X			X	X	Minor
Upper Ferry Park	Josephine Co.	X			X	X	No
Griffin Park	Josephine Co.	X	X		X	X	Excellent
Robertson Bridge Access	" "	X				X	No
Hog Creek Landing	Josephine Co.	X				X	No
Hellgate Park*	Josephine Co.	X			X		Minor
Indian Mary Park	Josephine Co.	X	X	X	X	X	Good
Ennis Riffle Access*	Josephine Co.	X				X	Minor
Carpenter Island*	Josephine Co.	X					Not improved
Rand Park*	Josephine Co.	X			X		Excellent
Almeda Park	Josephine Co.	X	X		X	X	Yes
Argo Recreation*	Josephine Co.	X				X	No
Grave Creek Access*	Josephine Co.	X				X	No

*Indicates Recreation and Public Purposes Act lease from BLM.

APPENDIX A Table 3

Existing Bureau of Land Management Facilities on the Rogue River Trail

Trail Mile	Name	Facilities	
		Existing	Needed to Complete Development
1.7	Rainie Falls Camp	2 Toilets, 2 Tables, 1 Trivit*	1 Shelter, garbage pit, water development, signs
3.7	Big Slide Camp	1 Toilet, 2 Tables, 2 Trivits, Garbage Pit, Good Spring Water	1 Shelter, spring development, signs
5.8	Russian Creek Camp	1 Toilet, 1 Table, 1 Trivit	This site will be abandoned in favor of the proposed Slate Slide Camp
12.4	Horseshoe Bend Camp	2 Tables, 2 Trivits	Facilities from this site will be moved to site of Boyden SLUP cabin when that is cleared. Will add 1 shelter, toilets, garbage pit, a water supply, and signs.
13.6	Meadow Creek Camp	2 Tables, 1 Trivit, Creek Water	1 Shelter, 1 trivit, toilets, garbage pit, water development, signs
15.4	Kelsey Creek Camp	2 Toilets, 2 Tables, 2 Trivits, Creek Water	1 Shelter, water development, signs
23.4	Tucker Flat Camp	2 Toilets, 10 Tables, 10 Trivits, developed spring water, 2 garbage pits, 2 trailer spaces	2 Shelters

*Trivits are cast iron cooking frames with three legs which hold utensils above the fire.

APPENDIX A Table 4

Proposed Facilities and Acquisitions

Proposed Site	Developing Agency
Recreational Segment	
Whitehorse Addition	Josephine County
Madams Creek	To be determined
Griffin Addition	To be determined
Flanaghan Slough	To be determined
Everton Riffle	To be determined
Jumpoff Joe Confluence	To be determined
Indian Mary Addition	Josephine County
Stratton Creek	BLM
Lewis Flat	BLM
Rand	To be determined
Ash Gulch	BLM
Wild Segment	
Gold Ring Mine	BLM
Slate Slide Camp	BLM
Evergreen Camp	BLM
Battle Bar Boat Camp	BLM
Quail Creek Camp	BLM
Venner	BLM
Anderson	BLM and Forest Service

APPENDIX B

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN WILD AND SCENIC RIVER BOUNDARY

T. 33 S., R. 10 W. (cont)

Section 11	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, SW¼NW¼NW¼, W½SE¼NW¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼, SW¼NE¼SE¼
Section 12	Lots 1 and 2, W½SW¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼SE¼
Section 13	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SE¼
Section 14	Lots 1, 2 and 3, NE¼NE¼NW¼

T. 34 S., R. 7 W.

Section 6	Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7
Section 18	Lot 4, SW¼SE¼SW¼
Section 19	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, W½E½NW¼
Section 30	Lot 1 including a portion of M. S. No. 734, Robert Dean Placer Claim
Section 31	Lot 4, SE¼SW¼, W½SW¼SE¼

T. 34 S., R. 8 W.

Section 1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, NW¼SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼, as island in the SW¼NW¼ (Lots 5 and 6)
Section 2	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼SW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼, N½NE¼SE¼, an island in the SE¼NE¼ (Lots 7 and 8)
Section 3	Lot 1
Section 5	Lots 3, 4 and 5, NW¼SW¼NW¼
Section 6	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, N½NE¼SW¼, NW¼NE¼SE¼, N½NW¼SE¼
Section 11	SE¼SE¼SE¼
Section 12	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NW¼NE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, NW¼NW¼SE¼
Section 13	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, NE¼NW¼SW¼, M. S. No. 796 Grubstake, portions of M. S. No. 389 Holy Terror, M. S. No. 433 Goss, M. S. No. 511 Mattison Placer
Section 14	E½NE¼NE¼
Section 24	Lots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8, portions of M. S. No. 511 Mattison Placer, portion of M. S. No. 389 Holy Terror, portions of M. S. No. 433 Goss, M. S. No. 404 El Rio Ore and Magnolia
Section 25	Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9, SE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, portion of M.S. No. 734 Robert Dean Placer claim
Section 36	Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, NE¼NE¼, W½SE¼NE¼, E½NW¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼, E½SE¼SE¼, portion of M. S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer.

T. 34 S., R. 9 W.

Section 1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, N½N½SE¼
Section 2	Lots 1, 2 and 3

T. 35 S., R. 7 W.

Section 3	S½SW¼SW¼
Section 4	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, S½NW¼SE¼
Section 5	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, SW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼
Section 6	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, SE¼NW¼
Section 7	That portion of the NE¼NE¼ lying north and east of the Merlin Galice Road.
Section 8	NW¼NW¼NE¼, N½NE¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼
Section 9	Lots 1 and 2, N½NW¼NE¼
Section 10	Lot 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all those portions of land in Lots 2, 3, and the SE¼NE¼ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, N½SW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼NE¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, N½SE¼SE¼, SE¼SE¼SE¼
Section 11	Lots 2 and 3, that portion of Lot 1 lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, that portion of the SE¼SW¼ lying west of the Merlin-Galice Road.
Section 14	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼NE¼SE¼, W½SE¼SE¼, that portion of the NW¼NE¼ and the NE¼NW¼ lying south and west of the Galice-Merlin Road.
Section 15	NE¼NE¼NE¼
Section 23	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, that portion of Lot 5 lying north and east of Paradise Gardens Road, W½NE¼NE¼, E½NE¼NW¼, E½W½NE¼NW¼, N½SE¼SE¼, that portion of the SE¼NW¼ lying north of Paradise Gardens Road and east of the Pickett Creek Road.
Section 24	Lots 1, 2 and 3, S½SW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼
Section 25	Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4, N½NE¼NW¼, SW¼NE¼NW¼, that portion of Lot 5 and DLC No. 37 lying south of the Lower River Road.
Section 26	Lot 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, that portion of Lot 4 lying east of the Riverbank Market Road and the Pickett Creek Road, E½SW¼NE¼
Section 35	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, those portions of Lots 6, 7, 8, SE¼NW¼NE¼, S½SE¼NW¼, lying south and east of the Riverbanks Market Road, an island lying in portions of the S½NE¼ and the N½SE¼, N½SE¼SE¼
Section 36	Lots 1 and 2, those portions of DLC No. 37 and DLC No. 38 lying west of the Lower River Road.

T. 35 S., R. 8 W.

Section 1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 including M. S. No. 865, Genevieve Placer, 5, 6, 7 and 8, NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, N½NW¼SE¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼

T. 36 S., R. 6 W.

Section 18	Lots 5 and 6, DLC No. 40

Section 19	Lots 1, 2 and 3, SW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, Unnumbered lot NW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼
Section 20	Lots 4 and 5

T. 36 S., R. 7 W.

Section 1	Lot 1
Section 2	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, SW¼NE¼, unnumbered lot NE¼NW¼
Section 11	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, S½NE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼ that portion of the SW¼SW¼ lying east of Rogue River Loop highway.
Section 12	Lots 1, 2 and 3, W½SW¼
Section 13	Lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, N½NW¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, that portion of DLC No. 37 lying south of a line beginning at the east quarter corner of Section 13 and running northwesterly to the southeast corner of C.S. Survey 44-56 thence 856.5' west and thence 590' north and thence 620' west to the northwest corner of DLC No. 37.
Section 14	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, N½N½SE¼, that portion of DLC No. 38 lying north of the Rogue River Loop Highway also named Riverbank Road
Section 24	NE¼NE¼

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Master plan for the Rogue River component of the National wild and scenic rivers system.

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(Continued on reverse)

Form 1279–3 (May 1982) (formerly DSC 1279–3a)

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